

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

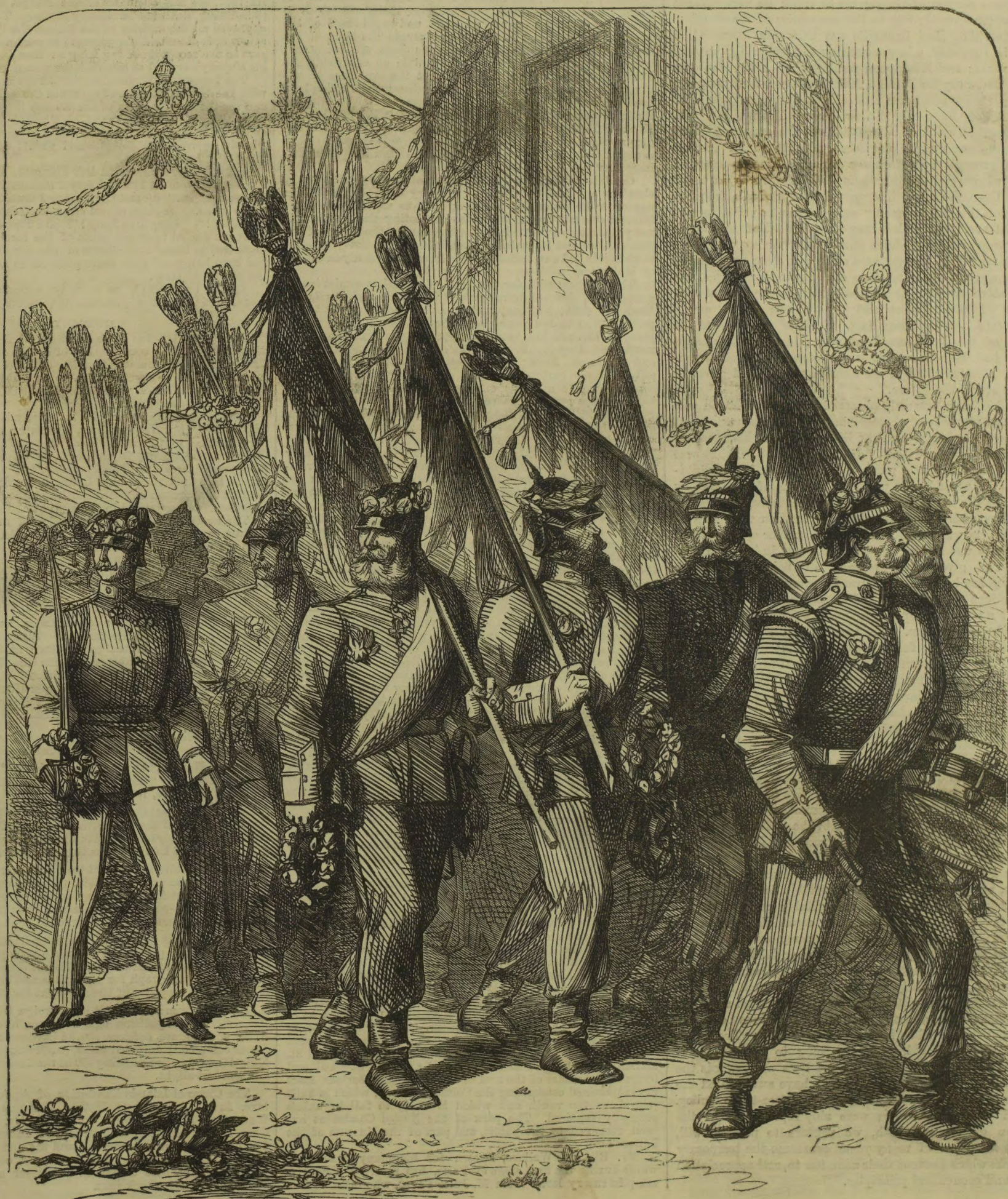


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THE MILITARY TRIUMPH AT BERLIN: CAPTURED FRENCH EAGLES PASSING UNDER THE BRANDENBURG GATE

THE COBDEN CLUB DINNER.

Principles, like men, are sometimes seen to best advantage under sorest trials. The hour of triumph is not necessarily that which most fully illustrates the virtue of either the one or the other. There are occasional seasons of gloom which bring to our observation things otherwise hidden, or, as Moore prettily expresses it,

The darkness shows us worlds of light
We never saw by day.

The economical and international policy covered by the name of Cobden, and usually understood to be represented by it, seems to have been tested during the last few years, and especially within that interval which has elapsed since it received its last public celebration, with extraordinary severity. Indeed, the annual dinner at the Cobden Club on Saturday last might have appeared to some of its members prospectively to resemble rather the repairing of a shattered regiment to an appointed rendezvous than of an admiring school of disciples to a festive memorial of their master. Nevertheless, it was very far from having been so. The company was never more cosmopolitan in its character, nor of higher intellectual rank; the oratory was never more felicitous; the truths upheld as worthy of all acceptance never sparkled with more brilliancy; the background supplied by the terrible events of the past year placed in high relief the wisdom of those counsels and the disinterested humanitarianism of those efforts which have immortalised the name of Richard Cobden; and, altogether, the proceedings of the evening gave an accession of dignity, as well as a clearer aspect of significance, to the Cobden Club.

Some portion of the success to which we have alluded was unquestionably due to the accessories of the occasion. The fact that Earl Granville was chairman attracted, it may be supposed, a larger number of foreign diplomatists than usual; and it happens, somehow or other, that the noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs not only always speaks with geniality and grace himself, but draws out the best qualities of those who follow him. Yet we can well imagine that much of the spirit of the commemorative gathering was due to the force of that moral instinct which prompts men to rally round a heartily-espoused cause whenever it is threatened. In the words in which Lord Granville aptly interpreted Mr. Cobden's frequent assertion that Englishmen "were the most combative race in existence," we think it may be remarked of those who were present at the Cobden dinner, on Saturday, "Whether it is competition in commerce or in any other good thing, we require the stimulus of an obstacle before we put out one half of our power. That stimulus the economical condition of both France and the United States amply ministered, on Saturday last, to those who revere the name of the illustrious Free-trader; and, just because there had been foregoing circumstances of discouragement, there prevailed at the dinner an unwonted glow of confidence in the future.

It has been correctly observed that Mr. Cobden was not the discoverer of the doctrines which he preached, but that he infused into them the living energy of his own character. To some extent, however, he gave to what was before his time little more than theory "a local habitation and a name." It was the purpose of his life, by means of the unrestricted freedom of exchange, to reconcile class with class, and, ultimately, nation with nation. His success within the limits of the smaller sphere of his enterprise was singularly complete, even in his own lifetime, and gives every promise of being permanent. Nothing has been a more powerful preservative of British institutions than that general atmosphere of contentment and of material prosperity which free trade has diffused through the kingdom. Nor can it be justly said that his efforts have wholly failed in regard to international commerce; for the commercial treaty with France, which he was the active instrument of concluding, fiercely threatened as it is by the reactionary policy of M. Thiers, has already been followed by a change of feeling on the Continent which that septuagenarian statesman will find himself wholly unable to reverse. For a season, it is true, France, under the guidance of a predominant monarchial and rural party, may take refuge in her difficulties in protective and prohibitive duties, and may think to extract from her foreign commerce the vast sums necessary to pay the enormous debt she contracted by the late war, and its consequent insurrection. But, although M. Thiers may enounce the will of the present majority of the French people, he cannot control the tendency of events, nor long resist "the inexorable logic of facts." The industry of France will inevitably require all the strength it can derive from an equal distribution of national burdens; and where property evades its fair share of responsibility and casts it upon labour, the very magnitude of the country's indebtedness will constitute the measure of its inability to get rid of it by such means.

Even America, which has persistently tried a similar experiment, is gradually becoming conscious of the enormous error she is sanctioning. The Treaty of Washington, although it has nothing to do with commercial tariffs, will indubitably lend its aid towards the removal of those prejudices which have exasperated the dislike of American statesmen for a free-trade policy. Both France and America were ably represented at the Cobden dinner, and both, we venture to predict, will, before the lapse of many years, overcome the temporary obstacles which prevent their adhesion to, and appreciation of, sound economical principles.

The annual dinner of the Cobden Club strikes us as having been a most opportune occurrence. It has marked, possibly, the extreme limit of the ebb-tide of free trade policy. The review it occasioned was truly melancholy in its general complexion, but the prospect to which it pointed was far less discouraging than a superficial glance at it would be likely to assume. The club, happily, does not exist for the sake of the annual banquet, but the banquet is given for the sake of the club. The latter recognises duties as far superior to pleasures, and deeds as of more worth than the warmest panegyrics. It is the business of the club to teach the political teachers of nations, and it is fully competent to do its chosen work. There is abundance of scope for its intellectual and moral activity in the present condition of society, and, having strengthened the impulse of its own will by reverting to the memory of its founder, it may be fairly concluded that it will renew, with increased determination, its efforts for the accomplishment of that final purpose for which it mainly exists.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, June 29.

The much-talked-of loan of eighty million pounds has at length been launched, and with an immense success, owing to the attractive rate at which it has been issued—82½. 50c., with 5 per cent interest. Since Tuesday morning, when the subscription opened, endless queues, formed of persons of both sexes and of all classes, have been patiently waiting outside the Palais de l'Industrie, where the Treasury offices are provisionally installed, and outside the Recette Centrale of the Seine, Rue Louis-le-Grand, each bringing their mite, so as to enable the country to pay off its debts, and to rid itself of the Prussian occupation. The loan is, of course, the topic of the day, and for the moment all other subjects are forgotten; indeed, were it not for the evidence visible on every side, the Parisians would be inclined to forget the atrocities of the Commune in the excitement of the subscription. The loan has been covered twice over. In stating this result in the National Assembly yesterday (Wednesday), M. Puyot-Quertier said:—"This state of things will enable us to fulfil our engagements towards Germany and hasten the deliverance of the country. We shall not wait for the dates fixed for paying the instalments of the indemnity."

Candidates for the rapidly approaching complementary elections continue to start up in every direction, but none appear to be especially popular; and, to say the truth, the interest evinced by the Parisians respecting the elections is not particularly great. In spite, however, of the efforts of the Monarchical and Imperialist press, it is certain that the elections here will be essentially Republican, and greatly in favour of M. Thiers.

The court-martial for the trial of the Communist insurgents has condemned Crémieux and Etienne Pelissier to death; Duclos, Martin, Nastorg, Breton, and Chachut to be transported; Noir to ten years' hard labour, and Bauche to five years'. Eberard has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, and Ducoin, Bouchet, Sorbier, Matheron, Genetiaux, and Hermet have been acquitted. The newspapers publish some curious statistics concerning the number of foreigners in the hands of the authorities charged with having taken part in the recent insurrection. There are 300 Poles, 250 Italians, 165 Belgians, 50 Russians, 50 Hungarians and Moldo-Wallachians, a few Spaniards, and some 20 Germans. It is to be remarked that no Englishman figures on this list. The arrests, however, are not yet at an end, nor are they likely to be so until the authorities have succeeded in arresting the more important of the ringleaders who have as yet managed to escape. According to the *Droit*, Vesinier, at one time editor of the *Journal Officiel* of the Commune, was slightly wounded during the fighting which ensued after the entry of the troops, and, being removed to the hospital of La Pitié, succeeded in concealing his identity until the other day, when he was recognised by some persons visiting the establishment. He was at once separated from the other patients, and upon his recovery he will be handed over to the military authorities. Among the other numerous arrests—principally of officers of the National Guard—one may mention that of Henri Verlet, a writer in the *Mot d'Ordre* and the *Rappel*, and Madame Duval, wife of the Communist General of that name, who has been captured at Langres. Several perquisitions made in the Carrières d'Amérique have brought about the arrest of a certain number of pétroleuses, who had concealed themselves there; among them is a woman of the name of Dupont, who is said to have been one of the principal leaders of the gang. Upwards of fifty other pétroleuses have already been examined at Versailles.

Marshal McMahon has published an order abrogating the prohibition of the sale of inflammable materials, such as petroleum, oils, and essences. Wholesale dealers must announce the receipt of each consignment to the Commissary of Police of their quarter. Retail dealers are forbidden to have in stock more than 200 litres. Infractions of this order will be taken cognisance of by the military tribunals, as will also all contraventions of another order allowing manufacturers, dealers, and holders of arms and ammunition to forward, import, and export them upon giving a written declaration to the authorities.

As might be expected, the municipal authorities have become alarmed at the idea that some frightful accidents may be occasioned by the fall of some of the ruins of the buildings set on fire by the Communists. During the past week circulation has been forbidden in the Rue de Rivoli between the Tour St. Jacques and the Hôtel de Ville, where accidents of this nature were greatly to be feared; and workmen have been actively engaged in levelling the remains of the burnt houses on each side of the street, which, it is said, will speedily be rebuilt. The ruins of the Grenier d'Abondance continue to smoke; and recently fire-engines have been continually at work, so as to guard against any fresh disaster, the approaches being guarded by firemen and troops of the Line. The boat, laden with petroleum, which burnt under the vault of the Canal St. Martin, beneath the Place de la Bastille, has so calcined and loosened the stones of the roof of the vault that serious fears are entertained concerning the Column of July, which is built just above the vault, and which is likely to fall in unless promptly repaired. The park of the Buttes Chaumont has been reopened to the public, and part of the Museum of the Louvre also.

Mr. Richard Wallace, known for his many benevolent works during the first siege of Paris, has received a highly-complimentary letter from M. Jules Favre, who informs him

that the Chief of the Executive power has been pleased to name him a Commander of the Legion of Honour.

Princess Mathilde Bonaparte, having received permission from M. Thiers to reside in France, although such permission is not legally required, is residing in her villa of Saint-Gratien, on the banks of the Lake of Enghien. The day after her arrival she was serenaded by a Prussian military band from Saint Denis.

The long-talked-of review, after having been postponed several times, takes place to-day, with every promise of success. It is stated that M. Thiers will distribute more than 1000 decorations of the Legion of Honour, and 1000 military medals among the men.

The telegraphic offices have been reopened for the transmission of messages of all kinds.

The contractors of Lille who supplied the Army of the North with paper-soled shoes have been condemned, Henry to five years' imprisonment and Hickson to three. Prosecutions are to be begun against others.

The sittings of the National Assembly since the voting of the Loan Bill last week have been without any public interest.

General Valentin, Prefect of Police *pro tem.*, has ordered all foreigners in the capital to take out passports, and has announced that he alone can authorise the necessary identification.

SPAIN.

The Cortes having adopted the Address to the Throne, the Cabinet tendered its resignation. But the King refuses to accept it, on the ground that the crisis is not a Parliamentary one, as the Cabinet were not defeated in the Cortes. The difficulties, it seems, are with the Budget Committee, and are on details of finance.

ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies has approved, by 139 votes against 73, the entire Ministerial bill for the reorganisation of the army, and has commenced the discussion of the measures to ensure the public safety. The Minister of Finance has presented to the Chamber of Deputies the corrected estimates of the Budget, and a report on the state of the Treasury for 1871, the first estimates of the Budget for 1872, and a bill prohibiting dealings in lottery loans. The Chamber has approved all the articles of the Bill on the Public Safety, and afterwards discussed the proposal to send a deputation to take part in the reception of the King at Rome, on the occasion of his Majesty's arrival to establish the seat of government there.

The Senate, on Wednesday, ratified the Treaty of Commerce with the United States and approved the bills on public safety and for the consolidation of the Roman Debt. This being the last sitting of the Parliament at Florence, Signori Vigliani and Casati proposed a vote of thanks to the city of Florence. The sitting was then closed, amid shouts of "Long live the King!" "Long live Italy!"

King Victor Emmanuel left Florence, on Wednesday, for Naples and Rome. The municipal authorities were present at the railway station, and the National Guards and troops were under arms. A large crowd assembled, shouting "Long live the King!" "Long live Italy!" On Tuesday the Mayor of Florence waited upon the heads of the foreign Legations and presented to them the respects of the city of Florence, which had been honoured with their presence so long as it remained the capital of Italy.

To-day (Saturday), as already announced, the formal transfer of the seat of government to Rome will take place.

GERMANY.

An Imperial decree has been issued at Berlin ordering the dissolution of the combination of troops of the Second and Third Armies and the organisation of all German troops now in France in one combination, to be called "The Army of Occupation in France." General Manteuffel is appointed to the command of this army.

The Berlin journals publish a letter addressed by Prince Bismarck to Herr Frankenberg, a member of the Reichstag, in reference to the attitude of the Catholic party of the Chamber. This party is the so-called Central Fraction, and is opposed, from its Papal sympathies, to German unity. Prince Bismarck states that Cardinal Antonelli has not left Count Tauffkirchen in doubt that this attitude of the Catholic Fraction is not approved in the highest clerical quarters.

The lead of Oxford has been followed in Germany by the University of Marburg, which has conferred an honorary Doctor's degree on Dr. Döllinger.

The passion play at Oberammergau began on Saturday last. The weather was fine, and it is stated that there was a considerable number of visitors, principally English and Americans.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Austrian Minister of Finance has introduced his Budget for 1872 to the Reichsrath. He estimates the income at 309,000,000 fl., and the expenditure at 346,000,000 fl. To meet the deficit he proposes to issue the Rentes which are still at the disposal of the Government.

The Budget Committee of the Upper House has adopted the Budget for 1871 as voted by the Lower House.

The French postal service to India, China, and Japan will be opened this month. A mail leaves Marseilles every Sunday.

Robert Houdin, the celebrated conjuror, died on Wednesday week, at Blois, his native place, where he retired in 1855. He was born on Dec. 6, 1805.

A telegram from Constantinople says the Porte has accepted the resignation of the Patriarch Gregory. The Synod and the National Assembly of the Greek Church have elected Dyonisios, Metropolitan of Demotika, as Provisional Patriarch.

A terrible railway accident took place last week in Germany between Leipsic and Bitterfeld. Four carriages containing Pomeranian soldiers returning from France were thrown off the line, twenty-one of the men and two officers being killed, and forty men and one officer wounded.

In the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne in Brazil there is a paragraph embodying the proposition of the Government as to the emancipation of slaves. The Congress debated this paragraph for some time, and in the division upon it there was a majority of twenty-eight for the Government.

By a telegram received at the Foreign Office we learn that the American expedition against Corea has been successful. After a desperate defence by the Coreans, the United States forces completely defeated them, capturing their stronghold in King-How Island, and killing 500 of the Coreans. The American loss was but slight.

The Channel Islands Exhibition of Agriculture, Horticulture, Art, Industry, and Native Products was opened, on Wednesday, at the Victoria College, Jersey, by Major-General Grey, the Governor, in the presence of an immense concourse. The entries are very numerous, and the undertaking promises to be a great success. The inaugural ceremony consisted partly of a concert of sacred and other music, in which a powerful orchestra took part.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Falchin, H. J., to be Chaplain to the New Woolwich Union.
 Bayne, George Smith, Curate of South Weald, Essex; Perpetual Curate of West Hyde, Herts.
 Griffith, Thomas T., Minor Canon of Rochester; Vicar of Leatherhead.
 Hanson, E. K.; Vicar of Chesham.
 Jackson, A.; Perpetual Curate (not Curate) of All Saints', Perry-street, Kent.
 Kermod, William; Vicar of Maughold, diocese of Sodor and Man.
 Legge, Alfred; Vicar of Wigganball, St. Germans, Norfolk.
 Major, J. R., late Head Master of King's College School; Vicar of Arrington.
 Morgan, C.; Vicar of Wiston, Pembroke.
 Paton, George; Chaplain of St. Paul's, Ramsey.
 Rawson, A. R.; Vicar of St. Andrew's, Colchester.
 Rolleston, S.; Vicar of St. Minver's, Cornwall.
 Pees, James C.; Vicar of Baddon Toot, Oxford.
 Trollope, J. J., Vicar of Wigmore and of Leinthall Stakes, Herefordshire; Vicar of Lydney, Gloucestershire.
 Williams, R. E.; Rector of Tredington.

Lady Burdett-Coutts has laid the foundation-stone of a new church at Surbiton, on a site granted by the firm of Coutts.

The Revisers of the New Testament Company began their seventh session, on Tuesday, at the Deanery, Westminster. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol presided. The company are now at the end of the third chapter of St. Mark's Gospel.

On Tuesday, the 20th ult., the foundation-stone of a new church, dedicated to St. Martin, was laid by Mr. G. K. Jarvis, of Doddington Hall. The Bishop of the diocese, assisted by the Vicar of the parish, the Rev. J. Foy, together with the Mayor and Corporation, were present, and took part in the ceremony.

The parish church of Litlington, Cambridgeshire, was reopened by the Bishop of Ely, on the 22nd ult., after a thorough and successful restoration. The works have been carried out under the superintendence of Mr. Vials, architect, of London; and many interesting discoveries of long-hidden architectural features have been made. The outlay has been about £2000.

The Duke of Marlborough, on Thursday, laid the foundation-stone of the schools in connection with St. Peter's Church, Windmill-street, as a memorial of the late Earl of Derby, through whose munificence the church and district were formed; and on the same day Earl Powis laid the foundation-stone of new schools to be erected in the district of St. Peter's, London Docks.

The Rev. J. Harrison has received, on leaving the curacy of Bamburgh, a silver salver from the schools, and a carved oak sideboard and silver-gilt fruit-spoons from the Vicar and parishioners; the Rev. H. J. Balchin, on his resigning the curacy of St. Paul's, Charlton, has been presented with a purse of sovereigns, a silver font, and a writing-case from the congregation; an album from the children of the first class in the Sunday schools, together with their portraits; also a travelling dressing-case from the boys in the day schools.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At Oxford Mr. Henry Jardine Bidder, B.A., Scholar of University, has been elected to the vacant clerical fellowship at St. John's; and Mr. H. S. Theobald, B.A., Balliol, has been elected Fellow of Wadham.

Speech Day at Rugby School was celebrated yesterday week. Dr. Hayman expressed his especial pleasure at the fact that the Queen's gold medal had been won by Arnold, who was head of the school, grandson of the illustrious Head Master of Rugby, Dr. Arnold. The readings were of the usual character.

The special feature in connection with the Marlborough anniversary, on Tuesday, was the presentation of a testimonial to the Rev. G. G. Bradley, D.D., late Head Master of the college, and now Master of University College, Oxford. The distribution of prizes having ended, Mr. C. P. Ibert, in the name of the present and old Marlburians, requested Dr. Bradley's acceptance of a beautifully-chased tea and coffee service of silver, and the rev. gentleman feelingly acknowledged the presentation. It is intended to erect a building within the college grounds, at a cost of £3000, as a memorial of Dr. Bradley, who held the position of Head Master of the college for twelve years. It will be called the Bradley Hall, and will be used for lectures, musical practices, &c. Among the boys who took highest honours were Mr. W. H. Payne-Smith, son of the Dean of Canterbury, who had gained a scholarship at Trinity College, Oxford; Mr. A. R. Baker, scholarship at Exeter College, Oxford; Mr. W. D. Fenning, exhibition at University College, Oxford; and Mr. William Goodchild, scholarship at New College, Oxford. The poetry prizes were taken by Mr. G. D. Faber and Mr. Hallam Tennyson (son of the Poet Laureate).

Prince Arthur distributed the prizes at Dulwich College on Tuesday. His Royal Highness congratulated the institution on its success at Oxford and Cambridge, and referred to the great attention paid in the school to history, modern languages, and natural science. The year's list of honours includes a first and two second classes at Cambridge, and a first in moderations at Oxford, with open scholarships at Merton, Caius, and Downing Colleges.

The proceedings of the annual Degree Day at St. David's College, Lampeter, on Thursday week, were invested with additional interest by the presentation of a handsome silver vase to the Rev. H. Donald M. Spence, M.A., Professor of English and Modern Languages, who has lately been appointed Rector of St. Mary-de-Crypt, Gloucester, and Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

The Commemoration of the founder and benefactors of King Edward VI.'s Grammar School, Bromsgrove, was held on Thursday week. The Head Master, the Rev. G. J. Blore, M.A., gave a very satisfactory account of the school, the numbers having steadily increased, the entrances doubled within the last two years, and a considerable number of University distinctions obtained by pupils of the school within the last twelvemonth, including an exhibition at St. John's College, Cambridge; an exhibition at Trinity College, Oxford; two second classes in Moderations at Oxford; a first class in the medical examination at London University; a second class in the School of Law and Modern History at Oxford; a foundation scholarship at St. John's College, Cambridge; and Sir Thomas Cooke's Foundation Scholarship at Worcester College, Oxford. The Bishop gave an address to the boys, and distributed the prizes.

The twenty-third annual distribution of prizes to the deserving pupils of the North London Collegiate School took place, yesterday week, in St. George's Hall. The Earl of Dartmouth took the chair, and was supported by the Rev. W. C. Williams, D.D., Head Master of the school; the Rev. Charles Lee, the Rev. Mr. Tonge, and others.

Saturday, St. John Baptist's Day, was Commemoration Day at Forest School. The Principal of King's College, London, with which the school is affiliated, paid his official visit. The Head Master was able to report well of the "visitor's inspection," and gave a satisfactory account of the school and its general working.

The Rev. Charles Bigg, second Classical Master of Cheltenham College, has been elected Principal of Brighton College.

The Reading Corporation has unanimously elected the

Rev. T. H. Stokoe, D.D., Head Master of Richmond Grammar School, to be the Head Master of Reading Grammar School.

Mr. Ralph Dodsworth, B.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, has been appointed to an Assistant Mastership of St. John's Foundation School, Clapton.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The summer fête for the amusement of the inmates of Earlswood Asylum was given on Thursday with great success.

Mr. Grote, a few days before his decease, added to his will a codicil bequeathing his valuable library to the London University.

The number of visitors admitted to the International Exhibition last week was as follows:—Season-tickets, 5168; on payment of 2s. 6d., 3178; on payment of 1s., 48,869: total, 57,215.

A lecture on "The History of Pottery and Porcelain" was delivered, on Thursday week, by Mr. W. Chaffers, at the rooms of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Crystal Palace Company, on Tuesday, it was stated in the report that the visitors during the six months ended April 30 numbered 747,726, as compared with 720,748 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The Archbishop of York distributed the prizes to the orphan inmates of the Commercial Travellers' Schools last Saturday, and expressed his satisfaction with all he had seen in the institution.

At the Auction Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, on Tuesday, Mr. S. Green submitted part of the permanent line or way of the Crystal Palace and South London Junction Railway for sale by auction. The biddings commenced at £3000, and, after a spirited contest, it was sold for £4000.

The anniversary meeting of the Royal Caledonian Asylum was held, on Wednesday, at the Freemasons' Tavern. The Prince of Wales presided, and was supported by Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, the Marquis of Lorne, and other distinguished persons. Donations to the amount of nearly £2000 were announced.

The opening of the line of the Metropolitan District Railway from Blackfriars to the Mansion House station is officially announced to take place to-day (Saturday).—A Committee of the House of Commons has sanctioned the bill for creating a great central metropolitan railway station between Holborn Viaduct and Farringdon station.

The Duke of Argyll, yesterday week, distributed the prizes to the boys who lately gained honours at the Middle-Class School of St. Clement, Notting-hill. His Grace took occasion to express a hope that the people of this country would never allow a system of instruction to grow up which had a tendency to dissociate religion from ordinary secular training.

Major-General Beauchamp Walker, C.B., Military Attaché at Berlin, gave a lecture, yesterday week, at the Royal United Service Institution, "On the Position and Lines of Defence of the 5th Corps before Versailles during the Winter of 1870-71." Captain H.R.H. Prince Arthur (Rifle Brigade) presided. The subject was illustrated by a large map of the districts.

The annual rural fête in aid of the widow and orphan fund of the Great Western and Bristol and Exeter Railways Provident Society will be held, on Wednesday next, in Englefield Park, Theale, near Reading, by permission of Mr. Benyon, M.P. Special trains will run from Paddington and many other places to Theale station on that day. The amusements will be varied and on an extensive scale.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism states that the total number of paupers last week was 124,470, of whom 32,911 were in workhouses and 91,559 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in 1870, 1869, and 1868 respectively, these numbers show a decrease of 6012, 2309, and 2611. The number of vagrants relieved was 1323, of whom 937 were men, 301 women, and 85 children under sixteen.

The London School Board was engaged on Wednesday discussing the details of the proposed system of education to be adopted within its jurisdiction. On the motion of Professor Huxley, elementary drawing was included amongst the "essentials." On the motion of Mrs. Anderson, "domestic economy" for girls, and on the motion of Professor Huxley, "algebra and geometry" were placed amongst "the discretionary subjects."

Appeals are at this time rife for assistance in giving a day's treat in the country to poor children and aged persons, and such an amount of innocent and healthful pleasure, at so little cost, can hardly otherwise be obtained. Nor is there any necessity for persons who are disposed to benefit the poor and helpless in this way to go far from their homes, as every neighbourhood offers the opportunity for indulging in this cheap luxury of doing good.

On Monday Thomas Scambler Owden, Esq., and Robert Jones, Esq., the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, entertained her Majesty's Judges and some 200 other gentlemen at the London Tavern.—At a meeting of the Liverymen, held at Guildhall last Saturday, Mr. Richard Young and Mr. Francis Wyatt Truscott were elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the ensuing year. At the same time Mr. Benjamin Scott was re-appointed to the office of City Chamberlain.

The Chamberlain of London has received from the London School Board a precept requiring the City Commissioners of Sewers to pay to the Bank of England, as the treasurers of the School Board, on or before Aug. 1 next, the sum of £5069 7s. 4d. (based on a rental of £2,531,007), being the apportioned amount for defraying the expenses of the Board up to March 25 last, and requiring the same to be raised, if necessary, by a rate.

A branch of the Society for Organising Charitable Relief has been opened for the Strand district, at 13, Beaufort-buildings. The district extends over a large area lying between Buckingham Palace and the Temple, Long-acre and the Thames, and contains within its limits some of the richest as well as some of the poorest inhabitants of the metropolis. The committee are anxious to carry out their operations under the most favourable circumstances, and with this object appeal with confidence to the inhabitants of the district in order to supply them with the necessary funds.

An important meeting of the Hudson's Bay Company was held on Wednesday—Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., presiding. A report from the directors was presented, proposing to cancel the "dead poll," whereby the company's officers and agents in North America are entitled to 40 per cent of the profits in the fur trade. An amendment was, however, carried, by which the report was rejected, the money received for the Oregon claims ordered to be distributed, a dividend declared, and a committee of shareholders appointed to investigate the position and prospects of the company. A demand for a ballot was made, and the meeting was accordingly adjourned to the following day.

Earl Granville presided over the annual dinner of the Cobden Club, which took place, last Saturday evening, at the Ship Hotel, Greenwich. His Lordship, in proposing the health of the Queen, said that, whilst in attendance upon her Majesty at Balmoral, he received a letter from Mr. Bright written with his usual spirit, and speaking of his recovery as very near. Lord Granville communicated the fact to the Queen, who desired him at once to telegraph to Mr. Bright that, if he thought it prudent in regard to his health, she hoped he would spend two or three days in retirement at Balmoral. Amongst the other speakers were the Marquis of Ripon, Lord Acton, Sir Louis Mallet, M. Artes Dufour, Herr George Bunsen, and Mr. Hugh McCulloch. The three last-mentioned gentlemen responded for France, Germany, and the United States.

Last Saturday the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House entertained a distinguished company at dinner—the Duke of Edinburgh, as Master of the Corporation, presiding. His Royal Highness, in complimentary terms, proposed the health of his brother, the Prince of Wales, and of the other members of the Royal family, and this toast was acknowledged by the Heir Apparent; "The Navy" was spoken to by Mr. Goschen; "The Army," by General Knollys; "The Reserved Forces," by the Earl of Caithness; "Prosperity to the Corporation of the Trinity House," by Sir F. Arrow; "The House of Lords," by the Marquis of Ailesbury; "The House of Commons," by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; "Her Majesty's Ministers," by the Lord Chancellor; and "The Maritime and Commercial Interests of the Country," by Mr. C. Fortescue, M.P.

The seventh annual meeting of the Female Medical Society was held, on Monday, at St. George's Hall, Langham-place—the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. Mr. Chaplin, the secretary, read the report, which stated that during the past year ninety-eight ladies had attended the classes of the college as students, of whom fifty-one were single, twenty-six married, and twenty-one were widows. They were for the most part the wives, widows, and daughters of professional men. Of the lady students who have passed through the examinations in midwifery many were now settled in practice, and succeeding admirably, and had attended a large number of cases without any casualty having occurred. Two of the lady students were filling situations at the Birmingham Lying-in Hospital, and two others were attending the general medicine classes at Edinburgh University prior to taking their degrees. The progress of the society was generally satisfactory. There had been a slight decrease in the annual subscriptions, but there had been an increase in the students' fees. The noble chairman, Miss Emily Faithful, Sir John Bowring, Professor Murphy, Dr. Edmunds, Dr. Drysdale, Marquis Townshend, and others, having addressed the meeting, the report was adopted.

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday—Sir Henry Rawlinson in the chair—a communication was read from Sir Roderick Murchison, stating that he had received a letter from Dr. Kirk, dated April 30, 1871, in which he stated that, although no one at Zanzibar had been to Manawah (the place where Dr. Livingstone had last been heard of), he had ascertained that it was about a month's journey—say 200 or 300 miles west of Tanganyika, and that it is a thriving ivory mart. Dr. Kirk is of opinion that Livingstone had been led thither to examine a western lake which he had heard of, and into which the waters from Cazembe flowed, whether they may go to the west and the Congo, or to the north to the Nile basin. He further hopes that, if Livingstone should have settled the outflow of the Tanganyika, he will be satisfied, and leave all the rest of the work to future travellers, seeing that he has been out upwards of five years and must sorely want rest. It is satisfactory to know that abundant supplies are waiting for the doctor at Ujiji on his return. Dr. Kirk adds that, as the rains will soon be over, he can send any letters or parcels to Ujiji in about a month—that is, about June 1.—A letter was also read from Dr. J. D. Hooker, on his ascent of the Atlas Mountains; after which Captain A. K. Harcourt read a paper on Hoolo, Lahoul, and Spiti. The last paper was by Major E. B. Sladen, on an expedition from the Irrawaddy into South-Western China.

THE ANGLO-BELGIAN PIGEON-RACES.

The directors of the Crystal Palace closed the entertainments of the Handel Festival week, on Saturday, with a rose show, in which 6000 handsome flowers were exhibited; and, secondly, with the starting of 600 pigeons, the competitors in the Anglo-Belgian pigeon-race. These pigeons were liberated simultaneously, and took flight, in one flock, south-east for Belgium. Our readers know that pigeon-races are among the most popular amusements in that country. Before the late war, the birds were usually flown from France, the longest races taking place from the borders of Spain, 500 miles distant. On the present occasion the directors of the Crystal Palace offered the sum of 1000*fr.* as *prize d'honneur* for a race from the palace to the different towns in Belgium. Six hundred birds were entered for the prizes. The Belgian arrangements for the entries, the stamping and numbering of the birds, were confided to the Société d'Abeona of Brussels. Those on this side of the Channel were intrusted to Mr. Tegetmeier, the honorary secretary of the managing committee. The birds were brought over from Ostend, on Friday week, by the conveyors, Messrs. De Ruyscher and Mills, the president and treasurer of the society. Next morning each bird was again countermarked with a stamp bearing the words "Crystal Palace" in red ink, and the whole secured in eighteen large cages, which were placed on the upper terrace. At noon precisely the pens were opened, when the birds rose in one flock, and, without circling round, flew in the direction of Dover. At half-past one about thirty were noticed crossing the Channel at Folkestone. The first bird reached Brussels at one minute before six, and the whole of the prizes were gained before eight o'clock the same evening. In order to render the match more interesting, the prizes were offered, not for single birds, but for two birds entered and numbered together, both of which had to be produced to win a prize. The entry fee for each couple was 8*fr.*, producing a sum of money which was divided into forty prizes. The success which has attended the first concours from the palace renders it probable that it may be repeated at an early date.

The Pope received deputations from England and France on the occasion of his jubilee. The gentlemen who made the pilgrimage from this country handed to his Holiness addresses of sympathy, and more substantial proofs of their regard in the shape of 115,000*fr.* The Holy Father spoke with great complacency of the state of the Catholic Church in this country, and he gave his blessing "to all England and all the dominions of England." But in addressing the French deputation he took a very different tone. Recognising the "devotion" which France had always shown for himself and the Holy See, the Pope nevertheless declared that "he must speak the truth" to that country. "There is," he said, "in France a more formidable evil than the revolution, more formidable than the Commune, with its men let loose from hell, who flung fire about Paris, and that is Catholic Liberalism."



THE MILITARY TRIUMPH AT BERLIN: THE SEDAN TROPHY AT THE POTSDAM GATE.



GATHERING FERNS.

BIRTHS.

On the 27th ult., at St. George's-hill, Surrey, Lady L. Egerton, of a daughter.
On the 19th ult., at Florence, the wife of the Hon. Francis Plunkett, second secretary in British Legation, of a daughter.
On the 24th ult., at 33, Westbourne-park, W., the wife of Francis Staunton Masey Dawson, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 25th ult., at Blackheath-park, Blackheath, Kent, the wife of P. Turner Wills, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 22nd ult., at 2, Merlion-square South, the wife of James C. FitzGerald-Kenney, Esq., J.P., of Killybeg, in the county of Galway, of a daughter.
On the 15th ult., at Hylton Castle, in the county of Durham, the wife of Captain Briggs, Durham Fusiliers Militia, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st ult., at Acton, Cheshire, by the Lord Bishop of Chichester, assisted by the Rev. Canon Hornby, Rector of Bury, the Rev. John Russell Walker, Incumbent of Ringley, eldest son of John Walker, Esq., of Irwell, Bury, Lancashire, to Augusta Margaret, daughter of William Henry Hornby, Esq., of Poole Hall, Nantwich.
On the 27th ult., at the parish church of Nolton, Pembrokeshire, by the Rev. Sir William Dunbar, Bart., assisted by the Rev. Rhys Lloyd, D. Griffith Davies, Esq., of Pantygrwny, Pembrokeshire, eldest son of David Davies, Esq., of Castle Green, Cardigan, to Arabella Ann Davies, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. M. D. Berrington, Rector of Nolton, and Vicar of Roch and of Druidston, Pembrokeshire. No cards.
On the 27th ult., at Glasgow, by the Rev. Dr. McCall, Simon Hirsch, Esq., merchant, Nottingham, to Mary, youngest daughter of Hugh Colquhoun, Esq., M.D., The Anchorage, Bothwell.
On the 27th ult., at St. Mary's, Walmer, Kent, by the Rev. Alexander Ewing, Vicar, assisted by the Rev. W. Afric Tanner, Curate of Walmer, Léon, third son of the late Antoine Lassom, Capitaine de Cavalerie, of Tarbes, Hautes Pyrénées, to Rosa Janet, second daughter of the late George Cooke, Esq., barrister-at-law, of Roselands, Walmer. No cards.
On May 6, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Rev. C. Rhenius, M.A., Captain William Clements Bayley, H.M.'s Madras Staff Corps, son of Major-General James Walker Bayley, to Jeanie Florence H., only daughter of John Murray, Esq., M.A., LL.D., Examiner in Arts in the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.
On the 28th ult., at Christ's Church, Lancaster-gate, by the Rev. Richard Wood, J. Gordon Moir, 19th Regiment, to Mary T. Jeffray, of Hartsfield, Betchworth. No cards.
On the 24th ult., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Julia, youngest daughter of the late August Faber, Esq., to Oliveira Davies, youngest son of the late Richard Davies, Esq., of The Vigla, Madeira, and Ierez de la Frontera, Spain.
On the 28th ult., at St. Ann's, Stamford-hill, by the Rev. W. Berry, Rector of Little Peatling, Leicestershire, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. J. W. Griffith, Vicar of Betsworth, North Wales, W. Gilbert Barry, B.A., of Christ Church, Oxon, Head Master of the Llanrwst Grammar School, North Wales, to Margaret Ann, youngest surviving daughter of the late Samuel Edward Norris, of Upper Clapton.

DEATHS.

On the 7th ult., at 19, Tavistock-crescent, Westbourne-park, Bayswater, W., Mary Agnes, wife of Daniel I. Duigan, M.D., Staff Surgeon Royal Navy, after giving birth to a child stillborn.
On the 11th ult., at 53, Clapham-road, S.E., London, Annie, the beloved wife of Charles G. P. Perrins, Commander in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's service, aged 33 years.
On the 27th ult., at 24, Inverleith-row, Edinburgh, Janet, widow of the late Robert Hamilton, Esq., Sheriff of Lanarkshire, and daughter of the late John Anderson, Esq., of Winterfield, East Lothian, aged 87.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 8.

SUNDAY, July 2.—Fourth Sunday after Trinity. Eclipse of the moon, not visible. Full moon, 1.38 p.m.
Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Prebendary John Evans, M.A.; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Gregory, M.A.
Westminster Abbey: 10 a.m., the Rev. Lord John Thynne; 3 p.m., probably the Dean of Westminster; 7 p.m., the Rev. A. G. Blunt, Rector of St. Luke's, Chelsea.
Chapel Royal: St. James's, noon, the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., Sub-Dean. Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy, 3 p.m., the Rev. Doctor Hessey, Preacher of Gray's Inn; eighth Boyle Lecture on Difficulties suggested by Renan's "Life of Jesus," Savoy, 8.30, the Rev. John Grover, M.A., Master of the Coventry Grammar School; 7 p.m., the Rev. W. Brookfield, M.A., Chaplain to the Queen.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, M.A., Reader at the Temple.
MONDAY, 3.—Investiture of the Orders of the Bath and Star of India at Windsor Castle. Royal Institution, 2 p.m.
Lecture held by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, 1 p.m.
Royal Colonial Institute, anniversary, 3 p.m. (Lord Bury in the chair).
Royal Asiatic Society, 3 p.m. (Mr. N. B. Baillie on the Coincidences of the Hebrew, Greek and Arabic Alphabets). Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Lieutenant Clanchy on Our Naval Officers and Our Public Services, &c.).
TUESDAY, 4.—Oxford Act. Metropolitan Convalescent Asylum: General Meeting, 2 p.m.
Licensed Victuallers' School Annual Festival at the Crystal Palace, 3.30 p.m.
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel: Special Service at Westminster Abbey, 7 p.m. (the Bishop of Colombo).
WEDNESDAY, 5.—Princess Helena married to Prince Christian, 1866.
Horticultural Society, fruit and floral (great rose show), 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general, 3 p.m.
Royal Agricultural Society, noon.
Royal Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, annual sermon at St. Paul's, 3.30 p.m. (the Bishop of Manchester).
Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 (Discussion on Naval Officers' Education).
THURSDAY, 6.—Old Midsummer Day.
Universal Beneficent Society, Soho-square, anniversary, 3 p.m.
Waverley Ball for the Scott monument, at Willis's Rooms.
Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. C. Sellous on Form).
FRIDAY, 7.—Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution: Bazaar (under Royal patronage), at the Royal Albert Hall (and on Saturday).
Royal United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (General Beauchamp Walker on Outpost Duties).
Royal Archaeological Institute, 4 p.m.
National Social Science Association, annual meeting, 4 p.m.
Royal Botanic Society Lecture, 4 p.m. (Professor Bentley on Economic Botany).
Geologists' Association, 8 p.m.
SATURDAY, 8.—Oxford Trinity Term ends.
Twelfth meeting of the National Association for Rifle-Shooting, at Wimbledon.
Royal Botanic Society 3.45 p.m.
Royal School of Mines, lecture, 4 p.m. (Mr. Rupert Kettle on Masters and Men).
Royal Horticultural Society promenade, 4 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 8.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 11 40	2 6 23	2 58 33	3 21 3	4 14 4	5 1 5	5 25 5
6 13	6 37	6 30	6 43	6 56	7 9	7 22

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Rain in 24 hours, next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum.	Maximum.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read next morning.	
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Jan.	21 29.849	57.1	52.5	85	10	53.8	63.0	NEW. NNE. WSW.	128	.136
	22 29.888	59.7	51.3	92	10	51.1	62.5	NE. E. NNE.	199	.550
	23 29.876	55.2	50.5	85	9	52.9	61.9	WNW. N.	100	.000
	24 30.060	52.1	46.5	82	9	48.8	61.1	NE.	286	.060
	25	41.7	59.0	N. NNE.	205	.000
	26 30.229	52.0	39.6	65	5	43.8	61.3	N. NNW. NNE.	122	.000
	27 30.018	53.6	44.5	78	5	41.2	64.9	WSW. W. SW.	226	.025

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (inches) corrected	29.820	29.921	29.828	30.054	30.150	30.249	30.061
Temperature of Air	59.60	59.50	59.40	54.80	52.80	55.60	59.90
Temperature of Evaporation ..	54.50	50.90	55.40	50.00	47.60	49.20	51.50
Direction of Wind	NW	NE	NW	NE	NNE	N	WSW

A DOUBLE NUMBER

WILL BE ISSUED ON

SATURDAY NEXT, JULY 8,

CONSISTING OF

A PICTURE, PRINTED IN COLOURS.

ENTITLED

"A GIRL OF THE PERIOD,"

FROM A PAINTING BY W. FYFE,

AND

TWO WHOLE SHEETS

OF

FINE-ART AND NEWS ENGRAVINGS.

FINE ARTS.

Danger in the Desert, by Carl Haag (Two-page Engraving).

A Fogbow, seen from the Matterhorn.

The Harvest of War.

An Incident of the Revolution, 1792. By W. Oules.

Young England's Sister (Sculpture), by G. Halse.

Grief (Sculpture), by R. Siemerong, Berlin.

Review of the Household Brigade by the Queen in Bushey Park.

Encampment of the Horse Guards on Hounslow Heath.

View in Tichborne Park.

The Tichborne Trial: A Sketch in Court.

Annual Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society: View of Wolverhampton.

Queen-square, Wolverhampton.

The Martini-Henry Rifle.

The late George Grote.

Road Steamer and Omnibus for the Indian Government.

This Double Number will contain the Title-page and Index to Engravings for Vol. LVIII.—from January 7 to July 1, 1871.

Price Tenpence; by Post, Tenpence-Halfpenny.

TO ADVERTISERS.

It is requested that Advertisements for the Double Number be sent not later than Thursday noon.

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1871.
The GENERAL PUBLIC are ADMITTED EVERY WEEK-DAY EXCEPT WEDNESDAY, from Ten a.m. to Six p.m., on Payment of One Shilling. On Wednesdays the price is Half-a-Crown.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1871.
SCHOOLS AND PARTIES OF WORKMEN from Manufactories, &c., may obtain reductions in taking 100 or more admission tickets at one time, according to the numbers taken. Application to be made to the Secretary.

AUTOTYPE GALLERY, 36, Rathbone-place, W.
GRAND EXHIBITION OF AUTOTYPE PICTURES, DAILY, from Ten till Five. Admission free.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
The Sixty-Seventh Annual Exhibition is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-mall East. From Nine till Seven. Admission 1s. Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Sec.

DORÉ GALLERY, GUSTAVE DORÉ, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, TITANIA, &c. Open Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

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The Thirty-Seventh Annual Exhibition NOW OPEN Daily, from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. W. G. CUSINS.—LAST CONCERT, MONDAY, JULY 3. S. S. S. (by general request), Middle, Marie Marimon, and Madame Trebelli-Bettini. Symphonies, Mozart, E. Flat; and Beethoven in A. No. 7. Overtures, Paradise and Peri, Bennett; and Jubilee, Weber. Concerto for Violin, S. S. S. 10. 6d. and 7s. 2 tickets, 5s. and 2s. 6d. L. Cook and Co., 63, New Bond-street; Austin's Ticket Office; Cramer's, Regent-street; Chappell, Bond-street; Keith and Prowse's, Chesham; A. Hays's, Royal Exchange-buildings, &c.

MR. W. H. HOLMES'S PIANOFORTE RECITAL
(by kind permission) at the residence of Viscountess Middleton. WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, at THREE o'clock.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THIS DAY AND NEXT WEEK.
SPECIAL DAYS.
Saturday, July 1.—Sixth Grand Summer Concert at the Crystal Palace, including principal Singers &c., of Her Majesty's Opera.
Tuesday, July 4.—English Opera.
Wednesday, July 5.—Police Fête, in aid of Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage.
Many varied amusements: Concert, Ballroom, &c.
Thursday, July 6.—English Opera, Firework and Fountain Fête.
Saturday, July 8.—Seventh Grand Summer Concert.
The Fine-Art Courts and Collections, the Technological and Natural History Collections, and all the various Illustrations of Art, Science, and Nature; the Gardens and Park always open. Music and Fountains daily.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE GRAND SALOON SUMMER DINING-ROOMS ARE NOW OPEN.
BERTHAM and ROBERTS, Wine Merchants.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—On MONDAY AFTER-NOON, at Three, the CHRISTY MINSTRELS will give an Extra Grand and Illuminated Day Performance, being the ninth of the series of Monday Afternoon Entertainments. Most attractive Programme. Doors open at 2.30. From the Royal Academy to the Christy's Hall is but one minute's walk.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Every Night at Eight;
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at Three and Eight, all the Year Round. The sparkling and delightful entertainment of the CHRISTY MINSTRELS, which has attracted densely-crowded and fashionable audiences to this Hall for upwards of 35 consecutive years, without a single night's intermission, Sundays, Good Fridays, and Christmas Days alone excepted. Visitors to London during the International Exhibition should bear in mind that they must not confound the Performances of this Company with those given by the host of imitators who go about the country assuming their title. The Christy Minstrels never have performed, never will perform, out of London. Fautouls, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Children under Twelve, half price to Stalls and Area only. Children in arms are not admitted. Doors open for Day Performance at 2.30; for the Evening, at 7.30. No fees or extra charges whatsoever. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the hall. Places may be secured at Keith, Prowse, Chesham; Hays, Cornhill; Austin's, St. James's Hall. Proprietors, Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, in A SENSATION NOVEL, by W. S. Gilbert; and THE FANCY FAIR, by Mr. Corny Grain. Every Evening except Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-square. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

THE WONDERFUL TWO-HEADED NIGHTINGALE
COMPANY, although crowded daily, will, owing to other engagements, continue their Levées but a few days longer only.—WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's. Receptions daily from Two till Five p.m. Admission, Half a Crown.—N.B. The Giant and Giantsess have returned from their Wedding Trip, and are present each day.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. SOTHERN will appear Every Evening in Two Pieces—in the new Comedy-Drama, AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN; or, the Squire's Last Shilling. Also in a new world-absurdity, NOT IF I KNOW IT! A Morning Performance of A ROUGH DIAMOND, NOT IF I KNOW IT, and UNCLE'S WILL will take place to-day, Saturday, July 1. Box Office open daily from Ten till Five.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Great Success.—At Half-past Seven, MILKY WHITE—Mr. H. T. Craven in his celebrated rôle. At Nine, POLLY AND PARTNER JOE—Lionel Brough, a powerful Comedy, and Mrs. John Wood, who will sing her famous songs, "His heart was true to Polly" and "My love, he is a sailor boy." At Half-past Ten, RIVAL ROMEO'S. Box-office, Eleven to Six.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.—Immense success of the Fairy Equestrian Spectacle of CINDERELLA, produced on a scale of magnificence never hitherto witnessed, and in which upwards of Sixty Children take part. The Minuet and other dances by Mr. Cormack, of Drury-Lane Theatre. At the great Equestrian, Acrobatic, and Gymnastic Acts as usual. Open at Half-past Seven, commence at Eight. Morning Performances every Wednesday and Saturday, at 2.30, at which LULU will appear.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS, High Holborn.
The 17th Appearance of LULU, the Eighth Wonder of the World, TO-NIGHT. Continued excitement; unprecedented success.

LULU will SPRING, at a BOUND, 25 ft. Perpendicularly, at the ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, for the 17th time TO-NIGHT.

LULU will Accomplish the Never-Before-Attempted Feat of Turning a TRIPLE SOMERSAULT, at the ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, for the 17th time TO-NIGHT.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1871.

"The golden sunshine," which is still, physically speaking, withheld from Europe, has broken, metaphorically, upon France with extraordinary splendour; and it is agreeable to have to record the advent of good fortune to those who have so long been experiencing the darkest reverses. We need not say that we allude to the magnificent success of French finance, in its first effort to recover a position and redeem France from the armies of the aliens. The great loan has been launched, and a subscription of 160 millions has been the response to M. Thiers's demand. He might have had twice the sum he wanted. In the presence of such a triumph we can hardly make up a smile at French vaunting, which is at once equal to the occasion, and exclaims, "This France, vanquished, humiliated, ruined, nevertheless inspires such confidence in the world. Let imperial and victorious Prussia, let any other nation, attempt to issue a loan, and we shall see the difference!" When any other nation happens to be prostrate, and to need the supporting arms of creditors, there will be time to reconsider relative solvency. At present, we have only to congratulate France sincerely on the belief by capitalists that she is honourable and has ample resources.

It is not in an hour of success of this kind that France will be inclined even to tolerate advice. At no time is counsel of any sort welcome to Frenchmen, who believe that they can manage their own affairs to perfection, and who resolutely close their eyes to the series of proofs that their management is not so brilliant as they try to make us think it. Now, with all these millions poured out to them for the asking, it may easily be supposed that they will refuse to listen to those who see with regret that France is being invited to reconstruct her military system with a view to revenge upon the victors and the recovery of the provinces annexed by them. Already is England charged with hostile feeling towards her neighbour; already are numbers of the miserable journalists of Paris expending their venom upon English writers for putting plain facts in plain language. England is accused of having rejoiced in the misfortunes of France, of having been utterly hypocritical in all endeavours to bring the war to an end, and of being discontented that a powerful rival should regain her sway among nations. We have not yet read that English gold corrupted French Generals or was discovered in the pockets of the incendiaries of Paris, but we shall feel not the faintest surprise if men who skulked in cellars during the sieges, or wrote from safe refuges outside the capital, are found indicting, between their draughts of absinthe, accusations of the kind in question, or that they are believed. For a large class of French politicians—most sceptical as to religion, honour, virtue—are ludicrously, nay, pitifully credulous when a French journalist addresses them. There is a capital passage in one of our own old comedies in which a man refuses to believe his friend who is urging him to attend to a matter much affecting his character and interests, but on another friend's casually remarking that "he saw something like that in a paper," the blockhead exclaims, "O, if it was in a paper, I dare say it may be true." This is no caricature of an important portion of French readers, and the mischief which dishonest writers do them is therefore not to be measured by the ordinary standards of common sense. We see with great regret that the kind of journalism which lives by pandering to national vanity and inflaming national jealousies has crawled out again after the storms, and "the creature's at its dirty work again." We have not much objection to some trumpet-blowing on the part of those who have had little cause for exultation for a long time; but we earnestly deplore the fact that the lessons of misfortune are being rapidly forgotten, and that the way to new misfortune is being as rapidly prepared. The popular mind in France is being set in the direction of retributive vengeance for chastisement brought on by "frivolity." No secret is made of this; on the contrary, it is proclaimed, and those who have passed from French to German rule are assured that France counts the hours until she can deliver them.

We can but record and regret. It is utterly useless to declare that England has sympathised with France in her troubles, and rejoices to see her extricate herself and

resume her place among the nations. Our words will not be read by those to whom we would address them, and who find pleasure in according credence to the spiteful mendacities of writers who are the curse of France. English folk do not need to be told that they are friendly to France. But it is annoying that there is no chance of reaching the ears of those who at this time more than ever require neighbourly monition. Could we be heard, we should say to the French, By all means reorganise your army, which has been a scandal to the nation; by all means have real soldiers, real officers, and an honest administrative system. A nation like France ought to have a noble army, and no European Power ought to grudge her the best which she can afford. But let us hear nothing about aggression and vengeance. Above all, let us have no attempt to return to the grand sham that put a fabulous army into figures on paper, and on the strength of that hollow arithmetic declared itself the arbiter of the destinies of Europe. That sham exploded, and ruin was the result. Worse ruin will follow an endeavour to re-construct that edifice of lies. France can keep—will be allowed to keep—no such martial array as will really justify her proclaiming herself mistress of Europe; and those who take advantage of the present financial success to inflame the French mind with dreams of glory and revenge are baser than the lowest Communist who perished on his barricade, for he at least believed in his "cry," and died for it.

THE COURT.

The Queen received at Buckingham Palace, yesterday (Friday) week, the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia, with the gentlemen of his Imperial Highness's suite. Princess Beatrice was present. The Russian Ambassador and Earl Granville were in attendance. The Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of the Netherlands and the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America had audiences of her Majesty to deliver their respective credentials. Earl Granville had an audience of the Queen. The Lord, Groom, and Equerries in Waiting were in attendance. Subsequently her Majesty gave a garden party, of which we have an illustration. In the evening Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, left Buckingham Palace for Windsor. Her Majesty drove to Paddington, attended by an escort of the Royal Horse Guards Blue, and travelled thence by special train to Windsor, arriving at the castle at twenty minutes before one o'clock. The Queen's dinner party included Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, and the Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Gladstone. Prince Arthur and the Bishop of Peterborough arrived at the castle.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Bishop of Peterborough officiated. The Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Gladstone, the Bishop of Peterborough and the Dean of Windsor, and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley dined with her Majesty.

On Monday the Duke d'Osuna and the Duchess d'Osuna (née Princess de Salm-Salm) and Princess Eulalie of Solms-Braunfels visited the Queen. Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne and Prince Arthur, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and Mrs. Gladstone, and the Bishop of Peterborough left the castle. The Earl of Caledon dined with her Majesty.

On Tuesday Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne returned to the castle. The Judge-Advocate-General had an audience of the Queen. The Marchioness of Ely left the castle.

Wednesday was the thirty-third anniversary of the coronation of the Queen. The day was observed with the usual honours. Prince Christian partook of luncheon with her Majesty. The Duc de Nemours, the Duc d'Alençon, Princess Marguerite, and Princess Blanche of Orleans visited the Queen and remained to luncheon. Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne left the castle.

The Queen held a Council on Thursday. Her Majesty has taken her customary daily walking and driving exercise.

We are authorised to state that the investiture of the Orders of the Bath and Star of India, which was fixed to take place at Windsor Castle on Tuesday, the 27th ult., has been postponed till Monday next.

The Queen purposes visiting Inverary Castle upon the occasion of the home-coming of Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, in August next.

Christine Millie, the "two-headed nightingale," visited Buckingham Palace on Saturday.

Mr. Easton has, by command of her Majesty, painted portraits in miniature of the children of Prince and Princess Christian.

The Duchess of Roxburghe has succeeded the Countess of Caledon as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

Lord Camoys and Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell have succeeded Lord Suffield and Major-General Sir Francis Seymour, C.B., as Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

STATE BALL.

By command of the Queen a state ball was given, on Tuesday, at Buckingham Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by their suite and escorted by a detachment of the 2nd Life Guards, arrived at the palace at half-past ten o'clock from Marlborough House. The Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia, Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess, and Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Prince and Princess Teck, and Prince Christian were present at the ball. The customary state ceremonial was observed. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, entered the ball-room at a quarter before eleven o'clock, when dancing was commenced. The Princess of Wales wore a dress of pale green silk, with bouillons of tulle and a tunic of green silk, ornamented with peacock plumage. Head-dress—diamonds and peacock feathers. Ornaments—a corsage, necklace, and earrings of pearls, emeralds, and diamonds. Orders—Victoria and Albert, Catherine of Russia, and the Danish order. Mr. D. Godfrey's quadrille band (conducted by Mr. D. Godfrey) was in attendance. Invitations were issued to upwards of 1800 Royal and distinguished personages, together with the principal members of the Corps Diplomatique.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales went to Stockbridge on Thursday

week. The Princess of Wales was present at a concert given by Mr. Charles Hallé, at St. James's Hall. On the following day their Royal Highnesses were present at the Queen's garden party, and also dined with the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, at Stafford House. On Saturday last the Prince and Princess visited Mr. Louis Desanges' studio, and inspected his picture of their Royal Highnesses' wedding procession and his full-length portrait of the late Earl of Derby. The Duke and Duchess de Chartres visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House, and remained to luncheon. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and Prince Adolphus also visited their Royal Highnesses. The Princess left town on a visit to Earl and Countess Brownlow, at Ashridge. The Prince dined with his Royal Highness the Master and the Corporation of Trinity House. On Sunday the Prince left town to join the Princess at Ashridge. On Monday their Royal Highnesses returned to Marlborough House from Ashridge, and subsequently went to the Crystal Palace, and were present at the musical festival and banquet given, by Royal command, in honour of the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia. On Tuesday the Prince and Princess visited Mr. Boehm's studio, and in the evening were present at the state ball at Buckingham Palace. On Thursday their Royal Highnesses gave a garden party at Chiswick.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

The *Dublin Evening Mail* is authorised by the Castle authorities to state that the Prince of Wales will arrive in Dublin, on Monday, July 31, and will be accompanied by the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise. The Princess of Wales will be joined in Germany by the Prince on the termination of his Irish visit, which will last one week.

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF BRAZIL.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Lisbon. Their Imperial Majesties travelled in strict incognito in consequence of the delicate state of health of the Empress, and also of being in mourning for the loss of their second daughter, Countess Leopoldina of Coburg. Portraits of the Emperor and Empress were given in our Number of Dec. 31, 1864.

THE GRAND DUKE VLADIMIR OF RUSSIA.

The Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia, besides attending the various Royal entertainments and paying visits to the Queen and the members of the Royal family, has, during the week, been present at a banquet and ball given by the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Stafford House, in honour of his Imperial Highness; inspected the paintings at Apsley House and lunched with the Duke and Duchess of Wellington; also inspected the "Grosvenor Collection" of paintings, and partook of luncheon with the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster at Grosvenor House; dined with Earl and Countess Vane at Holderness House; inspected Mr. R. S. Holford's collection of paintings at Dorchester House; and visited the Royal Academy and other galleries of art. The Grand Duke has also entertained various friends at Claridge's Hotel, both at luncheon and dinner. A large number of Royal and distinguished personages paid farewell visits to his Imperial Highness. The Grand Duke has left England en route to join the Emperor and Empress of Russia at Ems.

The Duke of Edinburgh was present at the performance at Drury-Lane Theatre, on Saturday, in aid of the Royal Dramatic College. On Sunday his Royal Highness left town for Dover, en route to Ostend, for Germany. The Duke has appointed Colonel the Hon. William James Colville to be Controller and Treasurer of his Royal Highness's Household, in the room of Colonel the Hon. George Augustus Frederick Liddell.

Princess Louise has fixed Monday, the 10th inst., as the fête day for the National Orphan Home.

Prince Arthur dined with the Duchess of Marlborough on Saturday, and was present at the Lady Mayoress's ball, on Thursday, at the Mansion House.

The Crown Prince of Sweden is expected to arrive at the Swedish Legation, on the 12th inst., from Stockholm.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and his son, the Hereditary Grand Duke, has arrived at St. James's Palace from the Continent.

Princess Teck will raise the first turf for the building of cottage-homes for little girls, to be called "Princess Mary's Homes for Little Girls," on the 12th inst., at Addlestone.

The Emperor Napoleon arrived in town, on Wednesday, from Chislehurst, and paid several private visits.

Prince Napoleon Bonaparte has left town for Germany.

His Excellency the Swedish Minister and Baroness Hochschild have left the Swedish Legation, in Great Cumberland-place, en route for Sweden. During the absence of the Minister Count Otto Steenbock will act as Chargé d'Affaires.

The Duke of Roxburghe has left the Clarendon Hotel for Norway.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has arrived in town from Dublin.

His Excellency Musurus Pacha gave a grand banquet, succeeded by a reception, on Monday, at the Turkish Embassy in Bryanston-square, in celebration of the anniversary of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan's accession to the throne. The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland gave a grand banquet at Stafford House, yesterday (Friday) week, to the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, and Prince and Princess Teck were present. The Duchess afterwards gave a ball, at which most of the members of the diplomatic corps and above 800 members of the leading aristocracy assembled. The Duchess of Buccleuch gave a ball, yesterday (Friday), at Montagu House, Whitehall. The Duchess Dowager of Cleveland had a dinner party, on Monday, at her residence in Brook-street. The Marchioness of Ripon had a reception, on Saturday, at the Lord President of the Council's mansion in Carlton-gardens. The Marquis and Marchioness of Donegall had a dinner party, on Monday, at their residence in Grosvenor-square: Prince and Princess Teck were present. The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde had a dinner party, on Wednesday, at their residence in Stratton-street. The Marquis and Marchioness of Bath entertained a select party at dinner, on Wednesday, at their residence in Berkeley-square. The Countess of Radnor gave her second ball, on Wednesday, at the family mansion in Grosvenor-street. The Countess of Jersey had an assembly on Thursday. The Countess of Dartrey had her second assembly on Saturday, at the family residence in Curzon-street. Count Metaxa and Mrs. Crawshaw Bailey (née Countess Metaxa) gave dinner and ball, on Tuesday, at Willis's Rooms. Lady Pauncefort Duncombe had a ball, on Monday, at the family mansion in Portman-square. Lady Carew gave a concert, on Monday, at the family mansion in Belgrave-square.

News has reached Bombay from Cabul of further successes attending Yakoob Khan. He is marching on Candahar.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

"Waust Himprovements, Ma'am!" old Cobbett was never weary of scoffing, though he scoffed as often in the wrong place as in the right one. Of course, he would have jerked out his favourite taunt had he lived to read that the authorities (whom he hated) had advised that the railways (which he was preparing to hate) should have one great central terminus in "the Wen" (which he hated horribly); and I am not sure whether "Billy Gridiron" would have been right or wrong. At all events, the recommendation has now been officially made, and the site of our Grand Central has been selected. The open space near Farringdon-street has been chosen. To begin, this selection is an accident. The site happens, from causes that had nothing to do with railways, to be vacant, and so it is fixed on. But an accident for once is a happy one: the spot is near the middle of London, though the West-Enders will not believe this. As to the desirability of our having one great point of departure, there may be sundry opinions. Without going into this question, I may be allowed to hope that each principal terminus will still be used, for the sake of the convenience of the localities. But the important question of all is whether we are not, as usual, neglecting to take thought for the future. The enormous yearly increase of traffic ought to be a warning to us not to run the risk of crowding and cramming everything into a circle which will be non-elastic. For a business nation to have imagination would be highly irregular, but we may be expected to be able to calculate. I confess I do not know into what area, unless Salisbury Plain, we are justified in saying that we will shut up the railway business of 1881.

Question has just arisen whether a person who, unsolicited, sends a communication to a newspaper, has any claim upon the proprietor should that communication be destroyed or kept until it is useless. In the ordinary course of business, if a man pokes a basket of strawberries into my servant's hand and runs away, I assume that when the basket is brought to me I may either eat the strawberries, throw them out of window, or order them to be put aside while I consider what to do. If they get mouldy during my meditations, I do not suppose that the lever has any right to come and demand a shilling. But a volunteer contributor concocts an essay on some topic of the hour, sends it to me by post (or says that he has sent it); and if I neither print it, nor go to the trouble and expense of directing and stamping an envelope and posting it, and thus returning the document, he writes to me furiously, and perhaps brings an action for the value of his MS. A case of this kind has just been raised by somebody who sent a paper to the *Echo*. A county court judge is stated to have given the curious decision that if the editor of the *Echo* had at once torn up the document no action could lie, but that if he merely laid it aside he is liable. Manifestly, therefore, in future an editor will know what to do. Good-nature often makes him "pigeon-hole" a carefully-prepared contribution that he may return it if properly applied for. Henceforth, as soon as the eye of condemnation has been cast over it, the sentence of quartering and waste-basket will be carried out.

I will not say more to-day about the tramways question than that it is a new thing for the authorities to remember that there is any consideration due to the general public of London. It is doubly pleasant, because novel, to find that the interest of passengers along the principal streets is regarded. The tradesfolk who have gazed for years with so much apathy upon the condition of the streets and upon the "blocks" which make journeying a penance have suddenly taken alarm. They have done nothing towards excluding vans, dust-carts, drays, and the other abominable Juggernaut cars which, driven by surly savages, bring miles of traffic to a foot-pace or a halt; but now that the tramway menaces these thoroughfares with a system that will simply hurry people through them, trade interests wake up and a fierce crusade is begun. Personally, I think the resistance a right one; I do not wish to see the streets made mere roads, instead of perpetual exhibitions of art and industry; but the traders really deserve small sympathy from the passenger, for whose comfort they have done nothing. Some day, when we have the central terminus, when all goods are conveyed by underground trains, and when all vehicles except those for riders, and perhaps light carts, are excluded from the streets, except at regularly fixed hours—I mean somewhere about a century hence—we—I mean our posterity—may wonder at the submissive helplessness of a population that had such vast wealth in its hands and that yielded to tyranny of the most sordid description.

Divers "wizards" have been apprehended and punished; and this is very right and proper, no doubt. The unlucky conjurers were clearly of the lowest class, and the names which they took—possibly at random from some twopenny "Guide to History"—sufficiently indicated that they did not seek the patronage of persons with any kind of education. It is expedient that the ignorant and stupid should be protected from the ignorant and cunning. But the tone in which this kind of thing is discussed seems to me slightly arrogant. The lady who believes in spirit writings and rappings fancies she has some sort of communication with the departed, and is sure that a table walked up the wall of her drawing-room, smiles contemptuously on the servant-maid who goes to "Zenda-Vista," as an ingenious gentleman who came to grief chooses bewilderingly to call himself. I do not deny anybody's right to smile, as a general rule; but as the man says in Ben Jonson's play, "Sir, he may neither laugh nor hope in this company." The lady who has the slightest faith in the spiritualistic quackery has not the slightest right to deride the kitchen wizards or their dupes. In fact, it may be that the lower classes have read so much about the "spirits" who are patronised by the higher classes that the kitchen does not understand why there may not be "spirit life below stairs."

The London School Board is "taking action" of the best sort. We are a long way yet from setting up the "cry" which Miss Temple, sister of the Bishop of Exeter, proposed, "No children in the streets in school hours;" but we are beginning to take the Arabs in hand. Inspectors are appointed, and they take into custody children who appear to be utterly neglected. Sir Robert Carden had the happiness, as he well said, of sitting in judgment in the first case of the kind, and he hoped to sit for a similar purpose in hundreds of cases—that is to say, he sentenced the prisoner, not to punishment, but to education, which word means a great deal more than school-teaching, and implies "rearing and disciplining." When we see the hundreds of Arabs that encounter us in every walk, and know that the number is multiplied by thousands, the work that has to be done seems tremendous; yet it is something to have begun. If half the money annually spent, under the name of philanthropy, in fostering pauperism were devoted to its extinction by means of reformatories, the noblest duty of the age would be accomplished. But wilfulness will work in its own way and no other, and will try to convert the negro before it clothes the London street-boy.



THE MILITARY TRIUMPH AT BERLIN: TROOPS PASSING BEFORE THE EMPEROR ON THE OPERA PLACE.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The problem of whether a Ballot Bill is to be an accomplished fact this Session has been in elaborate process of solution. The rage for talk has been as prevalent as ever; and, curiously enough, though everyone discusses vote by ballot in the abstract, no one has had much to say about the bill, which is ominous. Opinion in regard to its machinery is illustrated by acres of amendments on the paper; and it would seem as if many theorists in this regard intend to put up their own plans as against that of the Government. If this be carried out, the measure has entered a place where it has left hope behind. Besides, the policy of obstruction, which is so rampant this Session, has been developed in the primary stage of the bill, in the shape of what are called "instructions" to the Committee to hang parasitical provisions on the main trunk; and a lengthy and fiery discussion was intervened before the substance of the bill was got at. Notably there was a development of Mr. Disraeli's slashing style, when he was brilliantly unscrupulous, assuming that he had Mr. Gladstone on the hip, in that the Prime Minister had signified that ere long he meant to give the country universal suffrage and electoral districts, though what he said was not open to that construction. Perhaps Mr. Disraeli believed that he had compassed the secret and remote thoughts of a Liberal Minister who advances on all questions every six months.

At length the debate proper was begun by Mr. Cross, who went in for utter rejection of the measure; and if tenacity of purpose and tenacity of argument could ever be of avail, he deserved success. This gentleman has always been a good working member, and generally develops ideas on the questions with which he deals. In his former Parliamentary career he was gentle even to meekness; but since he achieved the electoral triumph of beating the Prime Minister in Lancashire, he appears to think that he has become entitled to adopt a certain pride of place, and there is an assuredness, and, so to speak, a confident smirk about him which at times is not unamusing. His speech-making is an apt illustration of what may be called the forcible-feeble style; and on this occasion he devoted himself to his purpose even to the point of exhaustion of himself physically, and to his audience in reference to patience. Picking out, as it were, some of the plums of the discussion, it may be observed that a new conviction, which implied a conversion, seemed to have had an invigorating effect on Mr. Baillie Cochrane. Having, to coin a word, renegaded to the ballot, he developed the working of the process of conversion in his mind in such a way as to make his speech very effective; and his fresh impulse seeming to infuse virility into his style and delivery, all the elegancies of diction and the æsthetic illustrations which he always exhibits, but which are marred by a sort of mincing mode of utterance, stood out well, and even his voice acquired a roundness and a depth which it has seldom evinced heretofore. It may have been fancy, but, somehow, there appeared on this occasion to be less of the peculiar epigrammatic force and felicitous phrasemaking which characterise Mr. Leatham's speaking than usual. To be sure, though the hour at which he spoke is ordinarily a favourable one, the House was thin, as it was all through the first night's debate; and, moreover, he may insensibly have been weakened by the circumstance that he was now fighting on the winning side. Again, it is possible that he felt that, though the ballot was about to be achieved, it was not to be worked on his own plan. Fulfilment of expectation is not given to every man or member, and probably Mr. Plunket suffered a little from there having been so much expected of him. His reputation as a rhetorician he amply vindicated; but, whether it was that at the time he was speaking he was suffering unusually from a lingual defect, which sometimes he overcomes successfully, but which seemed then to be rather rebellious, he had to pitch his voice in such a tone, and so to flatten out his sentences, as to render him effective only in occasional bursts. But nothing could have been more able, skilful, and ingenious than his speech; and there is something about his manner, as a man and a gentleman, which is very taking. It was also against him that he fell into the error of speaking too long, particularly as he overpassed the hour of one o'clock in the morning.

It was supposed that Mr. Plunket was to have been followed by Mr. Dowse; for what reason, except to exemplify the difference between a polished and a rough-and-ready Irishman, it is not easy to conceive. But in the event Mr. Henry James had the "pas;" and, to use a theatrical phrase, he decidedly "drew." There was a half-melancholy earnestness about him which gave a tone to his speech by no means familiar in the House, while his elocution was in most respects masterful, though, perhaps, not varied enough. His speech wanted those flashes of language and manner which, as it were, illuminated that which he delivered with such great effect on the Woman's Suffrage Bill, and it was all through tinged with the idea which he developed in its earliest part—namely, that resort to the ballot was, after all, more of a humiliation than a triumph, and by so much he was successfully artistic. It might have been thought that there was a special effect produced by Mr. James, inasmuch as he afforded Mr. Gathorne Hardy no pretext for bursts of indignation, and therefore caused that gentleman to appear slightly tame and, by consequence, ineffective. If such a comparison may be allowed, instead of rushing with an unchecked and hurtling sound, like a locomotive-engine at full speed, he puffed and sobbed intermittently, just as the said engine does when steam is being let off preparatory to its stoppage. Of course, however, it was not possible for him to omit wholly some half-furious taunt, or bitter insinuation, sufficing to induce Lord Hartington to begin his address with the rhetorical device of sharply retorting on his predecessor. The noble Lord, however, soon subsided into his normal calmness, and set about, as is his wont, to utter strong sentiments and opinions in the most matter-of-course and easy fashion possible; and what in particular he did was to show that, although, for some reason not very patent, the conduct of the measure had passed from his hands, he is thoroughly imbued with its spirit, and abreast of, if not in advance of, it by his convictions. All the usual elements of a full-dress debate characterised that of Thursday night, no one who spoke bating a word of argument or a sentence of a prepared speech.

Leaving this subject for awhile, slight notice may be taken of an interesting fact—namely, that a discovery of a "clôture," specially applicable to Mr. Whalley, has been made. One evening when, with that ingenuity in bringing every subject into connection, in a comminatory sense, with the Papacy which characterises him, and, in a more assured and dogmatic way, Mr. Newdegate also, he set about to contrive to show that the necessity for this country having an efficient artillery was caused by the secret action of the Pope. Suddenly it occurred to some one to "count" the House out; and when, on a subsequent occasion, Mr. Whalley was, as it were, taking up the continuity of his previous argument, the same device was resorted to with effect. Who shall say that "counting out" is not a valuable institution?

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week the Pensions Commutation Bill went through Committee, Tancred's Charities Bill was read the second time, and Lord Cairns's declaratory bill guarding the Irish Land Act from possible misinterpretation by the Judges was read the third time and passed.

Earl De Grey, on Monday, took the oath and subscribed the roll as Marquis of Ripon. The Police Courts (Metropolis) Bill was read the third time and passed. The Midland Railway, Aldborough Harbour and Railway; Cefn, Acrefair, and Rhosymedre Water; Glasgow (City) Union Railway, Mitchell-dean Road and Whimsey Railway, North-Eastern Railway, Great Western Railway (Steam-Vessels), Brecon and Merthyr Tydfil Junction Railway, and London and North-Western Railway Bills were read the third time and passed.

The House, on Tuesday, read the third time and passed the Dogs Bill, the Poor Law Provisional Orders Confirmation Bill, the Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Bill, and the Pensions Commutation Bill. The Tancred Charities Bill went through Committee, and the Select Committee on the Burials Bill was nominated by Lord Beauchamp.

On Thursday the Royal assent was given by commission to the following bills, viz.—Trust Funds Investment, India (Local Legislatures), Criminal Law Amendment (Violence, Threats, &c.), Trades Unions, Canada, East India Stocks (Dividends) Burial Law Amendment, Postage, Police Courts (Metropolis), Pensions Commutations, Metropolitan Commons Supplemental, Local Government Supplemental (No. 2), Metropolitan Commons Supplemental (No. 2), Land Drainage Poor Law (Provisional Order Confirmation), Drainage Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Supplemental, Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation (No. 1), and thirty-three private bills. The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, Earl Cowper, and the Marquis of Aylesbury. The Judicial Committee of Privy Council, and the Life Assurance Companies' Act (1870) Amendment Bills were read the third time. The Juries (Ireland), the Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation (No. 2), the Gas and Water Provisional Orders Confirmation, and the Metropolitan Building Act (1855) Amendments Bills passed through Committee. Lord Oranmore moved that "A humble address be presented to her Majesty, conveying the deep regret felt by this House at her Majesty's having been advised to sign a treaty with the United States, which is unbecoming the honour and dignity of this country." After a very brief discussion the motion was negatived without a division.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At the morning sitting yesterday week, Mr. Whalley and Mr. Newdegate asked if it was true that the Queen had sent her congratulations to the Pope on his jubilee; and, if so, whether the Prime Minister could lay the terms of the message before the House. Mr. Gladstone replied that Mr. Jervoise had been instructed to convey to the Pope, in the usual manner, her Majesty's congratulations on the anniversary of his accession. There was nothing in the act of a political nature. The Prime Minister went on to say:—"So far as regards the personal position and dignity of the Pope, who was a Sovereign, and who has been dispossessed of his dominions, the feeling of the Government and of the House is that every duty of personal respect and regard should be given to him, even more so now than formerly." Mr. Haviland-Burke moved an address to the Crown in favour of giving free access to carriage traffic for the Houses of Parliament by way of Constitution-hill. The motion was opposed by Mr. Gladstone, who, however, promised to consider the subject, and upon being pressed to a division was negatived by 89 to 61. The House then went into Committee of Supply, and agreed to several votes for the Civil Service. At the evening sitting a discussion was raised by Sir G. Jenkinson on the proposed plan for connecting the Mediterranean Sea with the head of the Persian Gulf, by means of a railway through the Valley of the Euphrates. It resulted in the appointment, with the consent of the Government, of a Select Committee to examine and report upon the question. Major Arbuthnot moved for a Royal Commission to inquire into the state of the artillery forces. A long discussion took place, in the course of which it was admitted by the Government that the artillery was not in a thoroughly efficient condition, and inquiry was being made into the subject. The motion was withdrawn.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Ballot Bill was resumed, on Monday, by Mr. H. James, who, speaking in support of the measure, admitted that the day on which it should become law would be one of bitter humiliation to everyone in the House, not because of secret voting, but because, as a nation, they were bound to confess that from causes which were within their own control they had driven the country to secret voting. He admitted that rapid strides had been made of late years in diminishing bribery; so much so that he entertained the hope that under the influence of a healthy public opinion, and without this great change of the ballot, it would eventually be put down. But, unfortunately, in proportion as bribery was diminishing, undue influence, and that of a nature which the law could not define, was increasing; wealth and education ought, no doubt, to have influence, and he urged that the ballot would be a valuable aid to those who wished to see that influence effective. Adverting to the argument that the franchise was a public trust, he acknowledged that there were public duties attached to its exercise; but, even so, he had never yet heard those who rested their case upon this argument say what was the sort of trust the voter had to perform. In his opinion the "trust" reposed in the elector was, that he should vote as he thought right according to his own conscience; and if, under the present system, he could vote in accordance with his own conscience, no ballot was necessary; but how great was the mockery and the absurdity when the voter was told to fulfil this trust and was denied the means of doing so. Mr. G. Hardy, descending on the change of opinion with regard to the ballot amongst a large section of the Liberal party, was at a loss to account for a conversion by battalions, unless it were the result of a miracle or undue pressure, and wanted to know, if the arguments in its favour were unconvincing before, what had brought the change about. The House was now called upon to abolish the manly system of open voting, and he viewed it as an extraordinary proceeding to malign the Assembly of which they were members by describing it as the mere reflex of bribery and oppression. The advocates of the ballot allowed that there never was so little bribery as at that moment, and he asserted that at no time was there so little undue influence. In fact, the bill proposed to enforce secrecy upon everyone, whether he liked it or not, and would set up a system of universal lying. Appeals had been made to the conscience of the electors. Conscience was to make "cowards of us all." Through cowardice we were to arrive at bribery. Henceforward, therefore, the lesson to be taught in the elementary schools would be that not honesty, but dishonesty, was the best policy. The whole argument of the ballot was that a man was not to be true to his opinions, but to his interests, and that he was to be false to every man in order to be true to himself. Complaining, next, of the incompleteness of the measure, Mr. Hardy pointed out that it contained no

provision for dealing with personation and bribery or undue influence exercised by secret societies and trades unions. The Marquis of Hartington, adverting to the taunt of Mr. Hardy, that so many of the Liberal party had become sudden converts to the ballot, observed that their conversion had not been a whit more rapid than those of the Conservatives to household suffrage. The question at issue was, what would be the practical effect of the measure; and he thought that, although something would be lost by it, much more would be gained than lost. Having stated many of the arguments in favour of the proposed changes, the noble Lord said that the adoption of the ballot would not take away the existing powers of the law in dealing with bribery, personation, and intimidation. One of Mr. Beresford-Hope's objections to the bill was the manner in which it combined two absolutely distinct issues, and took a second step before the first had been tested. It contained many provisions which were good, as far as they went, in the direction of making elections more quiet and orderly; but he protested against over-weighting and stifling the provisions relating to election procedure with others for carrying out this empiricism. There was no cry for the ballot, and if it were to be adopted it would degrade the national character and convert a number of electors into liars and sneaks. Mr. McClure addressed himself exclusively to the Irish aspect of the question, and mentioned cases in the province of Ulster, within his own knowledge, in which landlords had used the most unscrupulous intimidation to coerce their tenants. Mr. Liddell denied that any further special legislation was necessary for Ireland; and that, so far as England was concerned, the ballot was not applicable to it. Mr. Platt considered that the ballot would have a conservative tendency, put down rowdiness, and protect the better class of artisans from the tyranny of their chiefs. Mr. J. Hardy denied that the ballot would put down rioting, and insisted that there was no demand for the measure in the country. Mr. R. Torrens owned that he had opposed the ballot when in New South Wales, and stated the circumstances under which he had become a convert to it. His evidence in favour of it was, he said, based upon the logic of facts. Dr. Ball, in a very long speech, stated his objections to the ballot, contending that its success in a new country like Australia was no proof of its adaptability to an old State. Observations from an opposite point of view were urged by Mr. Maguire, who contended that the real question before the House was whether the ballot was or was not necessary. In his opinion it was required for the protection of the humble and defenceless class of voters. The adjournment of the debate was moved at midnight by Mr. G. Bentinck.

At the morning sitting on Tuesday a smart discussion took place with respect to the correspondence between Mr. E. Barry, the late consulting architect of the Houses of Parliament, and the Chief Commissioner of Works. The House then went into Committee, and voted numerous sums of money for the Civil Service. At the evening sitting, attention was called to the subject of private-bill legislation by Mr. Pim, who asked for a Select Committee of inquiry; but the motion was opposed by Mr. Dodson, the Chairman of Committees. About half-past ten the House was counted out.

Wednesday's sitting was distinguished by the number of "innocents" that were slaughtered—four orders being discharged, and the bills withdrawn relating to the Middlesex registration of deeds, railway companies, patents for inventions, and faculty pews in parish churches. The Burials Bill was again discussed in Committee, but once more progress was reported. The only other business done was the introduction by Mr. Ayrton of a bill for the regulation of the Royal parks.

Mr. B. Osborne, on Thursday, gave notice that, on Monday, he would ask the Home Secretary whether he, as Secretary of State for the Home Department, having regard to the exceptional magnitude of the case "Tichborne v. Lushington," now being tried before the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; also, having regard to the advanced age of several important witnesses, and in consideration of the opinion and regret expressed by the learned Judge that a legal disability would prevent the possibility of the Court of Common Pleas continuing this trial after Aug. 10 next; whether, having regard to these considerations, he does not consider that the ends of justice would be advanced by the introduction of a bill allowing that Court to sit, if necessary, during the long vacation until the conclusion of the trial; and whether her Majesty's Government will be prepared to introduce such a bill, or if one is introduced by a private member, whether they will support it. The adjourned debate on the Ballot Bill was resumed by Mr. G. Bentinck, who argued strongly against the measure. Mr. B. Osborne followed in an amusing as well as argumentative speech in support of the ballot.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Lord Elcho has resigned the chairmanship of the council of the National Rifle Association, and the Earl of Ducie has been appointed his successor.

The competition for the selection of the English Eight to shoot for the Elcho challenge shield, at Wimbledon, took place at Avonmouth, near Bristol, on Wednesday. Fifty shots were fired at the three ranges of 800, 900, and 1000 yards, and the following eight made the highest scores:—Mr. Wyatt, Shropshire, 181; Mr. Biddulph, London, 176; Captain Heaton, Manchester, 176; Lieutenant-Colonel Fenton, 1st Lancashire, 176; Mr. Smith, Victoria Rifles, 172; Captain Radcliffe, 2nd Middlesex, 171; the Rev. J. H. Doe, Victoria Rifles, 170; Mr. Norworthy, Inns of Court, 170. There were twenty-five competitors, including seven of last year's eight.

The challenge cup offered to the volunteers by the burgesses of Westminster was shot for, on Wednesday, at Wormwood-scrubbs. No. 8 company (Broadwood's) carried off the prize for the sixth time.

The annual games of the London Scottish took place last Saturday afternoon at the new Tufnell Park Cricket-ground, in the presence of Lord Elcho and a considerable number of ladies and gentlemen. There were sixteen competitors in the mile race, and it was well contested. Until about 160 or 170 yards from home O'Gara kept the lead, but at this point Wheeler caught him, went ahead, and won easily. There were numerous amusements.

On the same day the members of the Hon. Artillery Company held their fourteenth annual field sports on their private ground at their head-quarters, Finsbury-square.

The 4th Administrative Battalion of Kent Rifle Volunteers are undergoing a week's encampment on Brambling Downs, distant about five miles from Canterbury. The tents and other necessities for the formation of a camp have been supplied by the Government authorities.

The 23rd Lancashire were inspected, last Saturday, on Ashton Moss, by Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, assistant inspector of the northern division. At the close of the drill the inspecting officer said he had never seen the manual and platoon exercise so well done, either by volunteers or militia corps.

The Devon County Volunteer Association has resolved upon having a brigade field-day in August on ground about two miles from Ivybridge. Major-General Sir C. W. D. Staveley, commanding the district, has consented to command.

There will be an encampment of volunteers in the New Forest about the commencement of September next.

The contest for the Caledonian challenge shield at the Edinburgh and Midlothian Rifle Association meeting was decided, on Thursday week, at Braidhills, Edinburgh. Colour-Sergeant Clews, of Dumfries, was the winner, with a score of 50 out of five shots at 200, 400, and 600 yards. Private Gow, Edinburgh, also scored 50; but his shooting was not so good as that of Clews at the 600 yards; therefore he was placed second, and received the gold medal.

The latest returns show the following distribution of the volunteer force in Great Britain:—In the home district, 89 light horse, 3170 artillery, 1914 engineers, 28,167 riflemen; in the south-eastern district, 2522 artillery, 4989 rifles; southern, 1032 artillery, 5102 rifles, and 40 mounted; western, 216 light horse, 450 artillery, 1230 engineers, 16,044 rifles, and 133 mounted; eastern, 278 light horse, 1513 artillery, 9550 rifles; northern, 109 light horse, 14,380 artillery, 3575 engineers, 49,752 rifles; at Woolwich, 512 artillery and 790 rifles; North Britain, 149 light horse, 9946 artillery, 380 engineers, 33,788 rifles, and 23 mounted; total, 841 light horse, 37,575 artillery, 7090 engineers, 148,182 rifles, and 196 mounted rifles.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The glories of the Stockbridge week have sadly departed since the days when the "scarlet and white hoops" or the "blue and white hoops," and sometimes both, were seen in almost every race; and as the one-day fixture at Odiham has of late years proved a complete failure, it has been abandoned, and proceedings commenced last week with the Bibury Club day. The two-year-old races were the only events of interest. The Champagne Stakes was selected for the debut of Almoner, a colt by Beadsman from Palm, and therefore half-brother to Vauban, who had no trouble in beating a moderate field. The Druid, by Dundee-Coinbra, also made a successful first appearance in the Thirteenth Biennial Stakes. He showed fine staying power, and Lampeto, Landmark, and Violetta, all fair performers, were behind him. Cremorne was sent to Stockbridge for the rich Hurstbourne Stakes, and for the first time in his life had to do his best, for there was only a head and a neck between him, Nuneham, and Almoner at the finish. If this form is correct, Chopette, who cantered away from Nuneham at Ascot, must be the best youngster that has yet appeared in public; but we fancy Cremorne has been taking things rather easily of late, and, when thoroughly wound up, is capable of better things. Still, it must not be forgotten that his earlier victories were all gained over moderate opponents. Cymbal's very clever defeat of Lampeto in the Stockbridge Cup further enhances Chopette's Ascot performance, for she gave him no chance with her; and when we mention that Sir Amyas, the highest-priced yearling at her Majesty's sale last season, just managed to beat Highland Fling for the Troy Stakes, we have touched upon every race of interest at Stockbridge.

The racing on the first two days at Newmarket was extremely tame, and, with the exception of the time-honoured Northumberland Plate, there was scarcely anything worthy of note, though we mention that Mr. Merry secured a couple of stakes with Highland Fling and the half sister to King of the Forest, by St. Albans—Lioness. The unfortunate accident to Christopher Sly in the Northumberland Plate upset one of the greatest handicap certainties ever known. After going about a mile the horse slipped up and rolled completely over little Gray, who, happily, though much shaken, sustained no serious injury. The Tuppill stable has been very unlucky in this way, and it will be remembered that Lord Hawthorne had a similar fall in the Doncaster Cup of 1869, when, however, his owner was able to secure the race by the aid of Good Hope. The mishap to the favourite seemed to leave the race at the mercy of Falkland (8 st. 2 lb.); but, on getting into the straight, Taraban (7 st.) joined him, and, coming away, won pretty easily by a length; The Dwarf (7 st.), who was twice disappointed, being only beaten by a head for second place. This is the second time that Taraban, who had not won a single race since 1868, has performed in the Northumberland Plate, as three years ago he was third to Fortunio, though carrying 8 st. 5 lb.

The annual match between the rival Universities has been the great cricket event of this week, and has excited more interest than the contest between Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire. For some time the Oxford team had been favourites, as it was unusually good; while their opponents, though strong in the bowling department, showed a deficiency of good bats. Oxford won the toss, and chose to go in. Tylecote (42), the present captain, and Pauncefoot (50), the captain of 1870, were the principal contributors to a fine score of 170; while Bray and Powys took five and four wickets respectively. The collapse of Cambridge was most remarkable, and Butler performed the almost unprecedented feat of securing all ten wickets, which he did at an expense of 38 runs, the innings closing for 65, of which number Money made 23 and Yardley 25. This, of course, necessitated a follow-on. Butler was again most deadly, and secured five wickets; but with the help of Tobin (30), Cobden (not out, 32), Stedman (22), &c., the Light Blues managed to amass 129. Oxford thus required 25 runs to win, which they obtained at a sacrifice of two wickets, thus gaining an easy victory by eight wickets. Yorks and Notts, as usual, had a very close contest, resulting in the triumph of the latter county by four wickets. Freeman bowled splendidly in the first innings of Nottinghamshire, taking seven wickets at an expense of 30 runs; and the best innings of the match was played by Daft, whose 50 (not out) was gained in faultless style. A most exciting match between Eton and Winchester, which took place at the end of last week at Eton, resulted in favour of the latter by eight runs.

Some little time back Mr. T. Brassey, M.P., presented the Royal Thames Yacht Club with a cup to be sailed for from Dover to Liverpool. Four yachts entered, but only the Livonia and the Cimara came to the post, and started early last week. The weather, on the whole, was unfavourable to both vessels, and the Livonia did not arrive at Liverpool till Monday last, about twelve hours before her opponent.

A cotton-mill—one of the largest in Manchester—belonging to Messrs. McConnell, was burnt down last Saturday night.

Correspondence respecting the slave trade on the East coast of Africa has been laid before Parliament. Seyid Burgash, the new Sultan of Zanzibar, who at first took up a position of hostility to the British Consul, Mr. Churchill, has since declared to his successor, Dr. Kirk, that he no longer desires to repudiate the decrees and proclamations of the previous Sultan; and Lord Granville, in a despatch dated March 17, expresses his satisfaction at this result, which he attributes to the tact and discretion of Dr. Kirk.

NEW BOOKS.

One volume, of by no means excessive bulk, contains *An Historical View of Literature and Art in Great Britain from the Accession of the House of Hanover to the Reign of Queen Victoria*, by J. Murray Graham, M.A. (Longmans). There is an introductory chapter in which the author discourses generally about persons and things coming within the scope of his undertaking; and the rest of the volume is divided into four books, subdivided into chapters, devoted, respectively, to a review of literature, architecture, painting, and sculpture. It is plain, from what has been said about the space occupied, that the treatment could not be other than meagre; but it is astonishing to find how much can be done by a determined writer who has made up his mind to be downright in his statements, sentiments, and criticisms, and to waste as little paper as possible. The author places his standard high, and a perusal of his book is likely to be a very good preparation for a closer and more extended survey, from the æsthetic point of view, of the era he has commemorated.

Nobody can state distinctly what is poetry; what it is not is far easier to predicate. It is not grammar, or elegant diction, or melodious sound, or perfect rhythm, or far-fetched fancies, or pretty conceits, though we know from daily experience that the majority of verse-writers think it is something of the kind, or at any rate a mixture of many things of the kind. True poetry affects one just as an electric shock; you feel it and confess its power, but you have a difficulty in explaining wherein its force consists and how it operates. And the feeling produced by dipping into *Songs of the Sierras*, by Joaquin Miller (Longmans), bears evidence to the influence of the poetical spirit. There is often a ruggedness, and sometimes a vulgarity, discernible; but what of that? Parnassus itself is rugged; and not everything that is common is unclean. But if it be poetry to paint in words, to the accompaniment of rough, perhaps, but appropriate and pleasant, music, scenes so that one may seem to see them, and sensations so that one may seem to feel them, and deeds so that one may seem to do them, there is poetry in "Songs of the Sierras."

Garrulity is not always distasteful, and if ever it were something more than excusable, it is in *A Memoir of Charles Mayne Young, Tragedian*, with extracts from his son's Journal, by Julian Charles Young, A.M., Rector of Ilmington (Macmillan and Co.). Nothing, certainly, is extenuated, and nothing, one would be inclined to say, is set down in malice; and yet never were the inner lives of folk more openly exhibited, never was personal portraiture more minutely executed. The warts and wens and discolourations are represented with a scrupulosity which would have been satisfactory to even Oliver Cromwell. No doubt there is much that is superfluous and even wearisome to read, but such gossips as Old Mortality are amusing from their very superfluities; and it should be remembered that, whilst superabundant circumstantiality is often a sign of simplicity and good faith, to skip is a course open to any inhabitant of a free country. To enumerate the names of all the celebrated personages of whom anecdotes are told would require inconceivable space; but Kemble, Kean, Mathews, Colman, Tom Moore, and "Vathek" Beckford may suffice to whet the appetite. The author may have a tendency to tell occasionally pointless stories or excellent stories in a pointless manner; but that he has a genuine sense of humour appears from the motto which he has affixed to his work—viz., "I am afraid to think of what I've done: Look on't again I dare not." It should be added that the volumes contain certain interesting "portraits and sketches."

There are some actions so supremely heroic and admirable that one shrinks from pointing out how anomalous and irrational they are. Self-sacrifice, even under the influence of religious enthusiasm, is so rare, that one were brutally ungracious to call it rank suicide. Let, then, every inclination to sneer be suppressed, and every tendency to deprecate unnecessary martyrdom be withstood by the reader who takes up *Memorials of Agnes Elizabeth Jones*, by her sister; with introduction by Florence Nightingale (Strahan and Co.). It contains a story more strange and more pitiful than that which won the heart of Desdemona; but the noble deeds which the heroine wrought were very different from the achievements of the Moor. She was "attractive and rich, and young and witty;" yet she left all and, to the best, as she believed, of her power, followed "Him who went about doing good." And "she died, as she had lived, at her post, in one of the largest workhouse infirmaries in the kingdom," at the premature age of thirty-six. Let us not ask whether there was not a sad waste of life; let us rather hope that her example may, so far as it was not injudicious, incite others to imitation; and, as we ponder upon the extraordinary work she accomplished, let us acknowledge that there is an influence whereby the weak may be made strong. Her experience and her self-devotion entitle her to, at any rate, a hearing; and, speaking of the manner in which vice is generated, she says, "more and more I come to the belief that these huge institutions, grouping together such numbers, are the ruin of the inhabitants." But the rub is that more separation and more superintendence would involve more expense; and how is that to be met?

There was a book, many years ago, called "The Idler in Italy;" and now we have the *Diary of an Idle Woman in Italy*, by Mrs. Elliot, wife of the Dean of Bristol. It is published in two volumes (Chapman and Hall). The authoress seems, indeed, to be far from idle; she is diligent in study and inquiry, alert and active in going about to see whatever is worth seeing; and her literary work of description is cleverly performed. The greater part of her book is occupied with the scenes and incidents of a long stay at Rome, and with a summer sojourn at the village of Rocca di Papa, on the Alban Hills. She is fairly acquainted both with the historical and antiquarian details, and with the rules and examples of artistic excellence, which should guide the intelligent observer through the relics and monuments and masterpieces, still kept on view in the Eternal City. With regard to the fine arts, she claims a right to judge for herself, or to express, at least, her own sincere feelings; and she is not singular in her opinions concerning the front and the interior of St. Peter's, or concerning Michael Angelo's "Last Judgment" and "Moses," which she finds herself quite unable to admire. She does like the kindly old Pope, and she does not care for the political aspirations of Italy; she exposes, rather too scornfully, the faults which she perceives in Italian social and domestic life; but she confesses the gross rudeness, stupidity, and vulgarity of many travelling English, whose behaviour at Rome is too often very shameful. The best passages of her book, to our mind, are those in which she constructs an imaginative picture of the ancient condition of famous places, such as the Coliseum, the Forum, and the Palace of the Cæsars, the fortified hill-towns of Latium, and the stately villas of Roman grandees. She was frequently accompanied in her visits to these places by two of the ablest interpreters of Roman local associations—Mr. Charles Hemans and Mr. Shakspeare Wood, the sculptor—to whose friendly assistance she was much indebted. Her "Diary" is pleasant and full of information.

LAW AND POLICE.

The House of Lords, on Monday, confirmed an order of Sir John Stuart, made at the instance of the assignee in Bankruptcy of the late Lord Arthur Clinton, calling upon two money-lenders to furnish an account of the funds actually advanced by them to the deceased nobleman.

In the Bail Court, on Monday, Dr. Pantaleoni, head of the religious hospital Santo Spirito at Rome, obtained £250 damages against the *Tablet* newspaper for a libel published in November last.

The Judge of the City of London Court gave his decision, on Tuesday, in an action brought against an evening contemporary to recover damages for the loss of an article which had been sent for insertion, but which, not having been accepted by the editor, was destroyed. The Judge found for the defendants.

Damages to the amount of £4500 were on Wednesday awarded to the widow and child of Mr. Lynch, Inspector of Roman Catholic schools, who was killed through the mail-train collision on the North-Eastern Railway, at Carlisle, last July.

Mr. Maguire, M.P., has received a letter from the Home Secretary relative to the release of "Colonel" Richard Burke, the Fenian, confined in Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, for whose escape the attempt was made to blow up Clerkenwell Prison. Mr. Bruce has consented to his release on the same terms as those granted to Bryan Dillon—namely, that Burke shall report himself once a year to a magistrate.

Four fortunetellers, prosecuted at Marylebone Police Court on Thursday week, were each sentenced to three months' hard labour. One, named George Shepherd, was known as "Professor Cicero, of Rome, Palestine, Jerusalem, and the Holy Land." The police found a magic mirror, cards, nativities, planetary schemes, and all the paraphernalia of this kind of imposition in their house. It was stated that on the police going to the house they found more than thirty young women in a waiting-room, each having paid a fee. In a book there were entries of the dupes in each week, the numbers varying from 89 to 662.

On the 21st ult. a ship arrived in the docks from Shanghai with 5000 chests of spurious tea. The City Commissioners of Sewers, finding the law powerless to reach those who offer this compound for sale, have laid the matter before the President of the Board of Trade, suggesting that the Customs' officials be empowered to seize and destroy all spurious tea on the production of a certificate that it was unfit for human food.

A man named Butler was, on Monday, convicted at the Wandsworth Police Court of having obtained for another man a situation in the service of a tradesman by means of a false character. He was fined £10 and 10s. costs, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Charles Williams, who was arrested for a burglary at the residence of the Earl of Carysfort in Grosvenor-gardens, was committed for trial yesterday week. It was proved that in April, 1866, the prisoner was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for housebreaking; he broke out from Portland, and was liberated on a ticket of leave last November. He then stated that he was going to America.

William Frank Gosnay, in custody for attempting to murder Dr. de Meschin, a barrister of the Temple, was, on Saturday last, committed for trial.

Two brickmakers have been brought up at the Salford Police Court charged with having been concerned in a trade outrage, and attempting to set fire to some houses built with machine-made bricks. The prisoners were caught in a building forming the centre of a block after they had set fire to it, and it appeared that petroleum had been used in order to accelerate the progress of the flames. They have been committed for trial.

John Thomas Shelton, who, in October last, committed a murderous assault on a Belgian gentleman in a railway carriage, near Market Harborough, was, on Tuesday, sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

The new railway on the Rigi has been opened. It runs to a height of 5000 ft., and is constructed with three rails, the middle one of which is indented to correspond with a paul attached to the locomotive. Each train is composed of an engine and two carriages holding about sixty persons. The engine either pushes or retards the train, and does not draw it, being always at the lower end of the carriages. The fare is 5s. for the ascent and 3s. for the descent.

THE BERLIN FESTIVAL OF VICTORY.

An account was last week given of the triumphal entry of a select portion of the conquering German army into the city of Berlin; its inspection by the Emperor-King William I.; the inauguration of the statue of King Frederick William III., father of the present Monarch; and the other festive proceedings on Friday, the 16th ult., and two or three following days. We now publish four Engravings, drawn after the sketches made by our Special Artist at Berlin, to illustrate those imposing scenes and spectacles. It will be remembered that the troops, the Prussian Guards, and select detachments of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, representing all the different German army corps that were employed in France, assembled on the Friday morning in the Tempelhof Field, outside the city. They marched through the suburban streets of La Belle Alliance (Waterloo) and Königgrätz, round the old town wall, past the Halle and Anhalt Gates, across the Asenian-place, and by the Potsdam Gate, but entered the inner city by the Brandenburg Gate, thence crossed the Paris-place, went through the grand avenue called Unter den Linden, from west to east, and arrived in the Opera-place, near the King's Palace. The space between the Castle Bridge and the statue of Frederick the Great was kept clear. Here the Emperor sat on horseback, with the Princes, Ministers, and Generals, close to the statue of Marshal Blücher, and saw the troops march past, to the number of 42,000. His Majesty had before received, at the head of the Linden avenue, an address of congratulation from the municipality of Berlin; and, at the Brandenburg Gate, a poetical address from sixty young ladies, dressed in white and blue. He afterwards commanded and witnessed the ceremonial unveiling of the equestrian statue of his father, King Frederick William III., predecessor of the late King of Prussia, who was brother to the Emperor William I. This statue is erected in the Lustgarten, adjacent to the Opera-place, with the Alte Schloss, the Old Palace, or Castle, on one side and the Museum on the other side.

One of the Illustrations in this Number shows the trophy at the Potsdam Gate, with the statue of a female figure, representing Victory, upon a pedestal inscribed "Sedan," and the seated statues of Metz and Strasburg to the right and left of it. The central pedestal is arranged so as to present a martial trophy, formed of banners, garlands, and weapons of war. The Engraving on our front page shows the captured French standards, the tricolour flags, with a gilt eagle on the



THE QUEEN OPENING ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

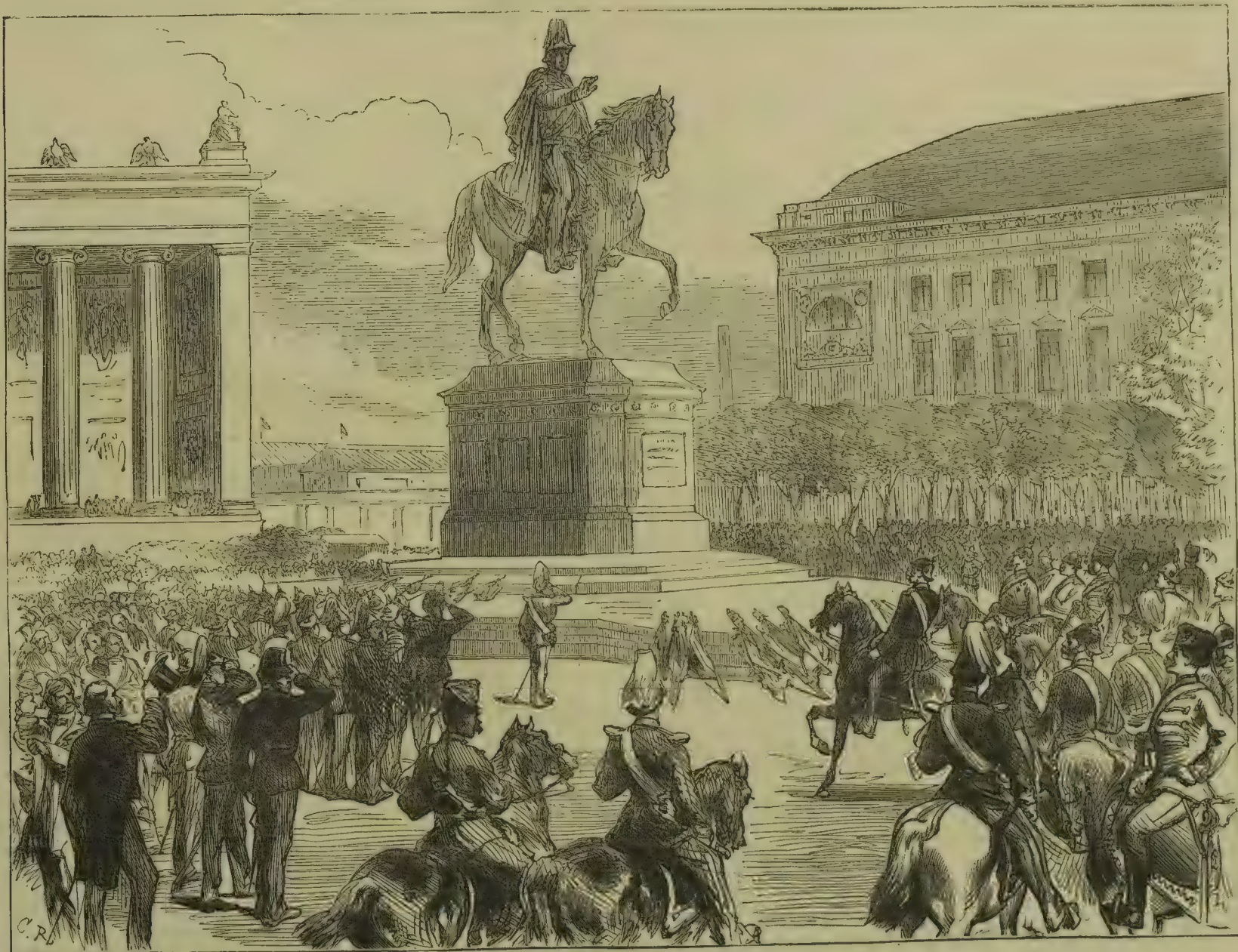
top of each flagstaff, carried by German subaltern officers through the Brandenburg Gate. The large Engraving, which fills two pages, displays the scene in the Opera-house, where the Emperor saw the troops march past him. There is the Opera-House to the left hand, and the Royal Palace beyond. The place of the equestrian statue is to the right hand, but is not included in this view. The unveiling of the statue, at a later hour of the afternoon, is the subject of another illustration.

The Emperor, who looked strong and hale, sitting on horseback five hours, though seventy-four years of age, was dressed in a General's uniform, with a yellow sash, and rode a dapple-brown charger. He was accompanied by the Crown Prince Frederick William, Prince Frederick Charles, Prince von Bismarck (Chancellor of the German Empire), Field Marshal Count von Moltke, and General von Roon (Minister of War), with many other distinguished persons. The platforms set up in front of the Opera-House, the Royal Palace, the University, and other public buildings were crowded with ladies of rank, members of the foreign diplomatic establishments, members of Parliament, and official dignitaries. The following description is given of the scene at the uncovering of the statue:—"As the troops march past, some, when over the Schloss Bridge, wheel away and are no more seen; others bend to the right and take up positions in serried files in the Lustgarten, forming gradually three sides of a square, with the yet unveiled statue in the centre. In front of the lines of soldiery are the musicians and the trumpeters. In three ranks on the open face of the square, fronting the Schloss, stand the bearers of the captured trophies. The raised and open hall of the Museum, behind it, is full of the medalled veteran invalids of the old wars, of the yeomen of the palace, and the Royal gendarmes. The seats on the terrace in front of the Schloss are packed with officers of the Guards and the garrison. Around the statue, on the steps and close by, gradually collects a dense group—Ministers and Councillors of State, town councillors, clergy, and professors of the University. And now, after less marshalling than might have been expected, Prince Augustus of Wurtemberg, the commander of the parade, rides past the statue of Germania in the Schloss, to tell his master that all is ready. Then the Emperor, with his suite of Princes, enters the square and takes up a position under an awning between the two fountains. As Wilhelm comes, the troops present arms, and the bearers of the trophies lay them down at the foot of the statue. There is a loud and sustained roll of drums, and as this dies away the cathedral choir burst out into a hymn. This over, the Chaplain-General, standing on the steps of the monument, offers up a short prayer. There is another bicker of the drums, and then Bismarck approaches the Emperor, and is understood to be asking his permission that the statue be unveiled. Wilhelm makes a gesture of assent. Bismarck waves his hand as a signal. The canvas falls from the statue, the drums roll, the trumpets blare, the standards of the Guards are lowered towards the statue, the troops present arms, and burst into volleys of cheering. The air is full of din, for a salute of 101 cannon is being fired, and the church bells break into unanimous ringing. Out of the turmoil the National Air resolves itself with difficulty, while the Emperor, helmet in hand, approaches his father's statue, and walks round it lingeringly. And now 'Nun danket alle Gott' is being played from the Museum, the troops joining in the grand Te Deum of Germany, and then the pageant is over. The following are the words spoken by the Emperor to the deputations gathered around him:—

"What we projected amid the most profound peace is completed; what we had hoped to unveil in the profoundest peace—this statue—has now become a memorial of the close of one of the most glorious, though one of the most sanguinary, wars of modern times. If the King to whom we erect this statue could see us now, he would be well satisfied with his people and his army. May the peace which we have achieved by so many sacrifices be lasting! We must all do our part that it may be so. God grant it!"



THE CLAIMANT IN THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.



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SWIMMING TAUGHT, in Six or Eight Lessons, no matter what age or how nervous of water. Completion, 1 guinea. Lessons any hour of the day, at the LAMBETH BATHS, by Professor BUCKWORTH, many years the Champion Swimmer, & his experienced assistant, Mr. Attwood. Schools attended in any part of England.

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KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. This celebrated and most delicious old mellow spirit is the very CREAM OF IRISH WHISKIES, in quality unrivalled, perfectly pure, and more wholesome than the finest Cognac Brandy. Note the words "Kinahan's LL" on seal, label, and cork. Wholesale Depot, 6A, Great Titchfield-street, Oxford-street, W.

LORNE HIGHLAND WHISKY. pronounced by Connoisseurs THE PERFECTION OF WHISKY, and Unrivalled for Tody. Of all Retailers, Wholesale of the Sole Proprietors, GREENLEES BROTHERS, 1, Gresham-buildings, Basinghall-street, E.C. (Distilleries, Argyleshire), and their Agents, Marshall and Elvy, Duke-street, Bloomsbury, W.C.

WM. YOUNGER and CO.'S INDIA PALE and EDINBURGH ALES. of the finest quality, and in the highest state of perfection, may be obtained in Cask and Bottle from Bottlers and the principal Retailers in the Kingdom. Observe Signature and Trade Mark on each Label, as other brands are frequently substituted. Breweries—Edinburgh (Established 1749); London Offices—Belvedere, S.E.

SALT and CO.'S EAST INDIA PALE and BURTON ALES in Bottle, also in Cask, in the finest condition. Wines and Spirits of carefully selected qualities, at the lowest cash prices.—MOODY and CO., 40, Lime-street, London, E.C.

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FINE FLAVOURED STRONG BEEF TEA, at about 2½d. a pint. Ask for LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT of Meat, requiring Baron Liebig the Inventor's signature on every jar, being the only guarantee of genuineness. Excellent economical stock for soups, sauces, &c.

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SOUP! SOUP! in TEN MINUTES. from 8d. to 1½d. a pint, concentrated, pure, nutritious; Peas, Julienne, Carrot, Chestnut, Green Peas, Lentils, &c. Solidified Soup Squares, sold in one-dozen Boxes, at 8s. 6d. and 1½s. a dozen, by all Grocers, Italian Warehousemen, and Chemists; and Wholesale of Copland and Co., Travers and Sons, Preston and Sons, Crosse and Blackwell, and R. Lazenby and Son.

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER has been awarded two Gold Medals for its superiority over all others. Makes Bread, Pastry, Puddings, &c., light and wholesome. Sold, by all Grocers and Cornhandlers in the Kingdom, in 1d. and 2d. packets; also in 6d. and 1s. patent boxes.

OAKEYS' WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.—Old Knives cleaned with this preparation bear a brilliancy of polish equal to new cutlery. Can be used with any kind of knife-blade or knife-cleaning machine. Packages, 3d. each; Tins, 6d. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. each. Wholesale—Oakley and Sons, Wellington Emery and Glass-Lead Mills, Blackfriars.

NUDA VERITAS.—GREY HAIR RESTORED by this valuable specific to its original shade; after which it grows the natural colour, not grey. Used as a dressing, it causes growth and arrests falling. Testimonials post-free.—HOVENDEN and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.

GOLDEN HAIR.—ROBARE'S AUROLINE produces the beautiful Golden Colour so much admired. Warranted not to injure the hair. Price 5s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., of all Perfumers. Wholesale, HOVENDEN and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and in 9s. and 9s. City-road, E.C. London; and in 4s. Rue de Longa Charlotte, Brussels; Caswell, Hazard, and Co., Fifth Avenue, Broadway, New York.

HAIR DYE.—BACHELOR'S INSTANTANEOUS COLUMBIAN, New York Original Packets, the best in the world, black or brown. The only one that remedies the evil effects of bad dyes, 4s. 6d., 7s., and 10s., of all Perfumers and Chemists. Wholesale, R. HOVENDEN and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and in 9s. and 9s. City-road, E.C.

DOES YOUR HAIR TURN GREY? Then use HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES and COMBS. Brushes, 10s. and 15s. each. Combs, 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s., 15s., 20s. each. Pamphlet upon application. 5, Great Marlborough-st., W.; and in 9s. and 9s. City-road, E.C.; and of all Perfumers.

EAU DES FEES.—The only Preparation admitted exceptionally to the Exhibition, 1871, for perpetually maintaining the HAIR and BEARD in a youthful condition. The most inexpensive, elegant, and effective of all progressive Hair Dyes. It can be used without fear. This marvellous Preparation has been invented and prepared by Madame SARAH FELLIX, 43, Rue Richer, Paris. Wholesale Agents, Hovenden and Sons, London; and Retail of all respectable Perfumers, Chemists, and Hairdressers. Price 6s.

LADIES' ORNAMENTAL HAIR.—UNWIN and ALBERT, Court Hairdressers, 24, Piccadilly, invite an inspection of their Perukes and Coverings for thin Partings; also their display of every variety of fashionable Chignon. Improved Chignon Dressing Blocks, 5s. each.

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GREAT SALE of BLACK SILKS. PETER ROBINSON is now Selling some very excellent Black Silks, considerably under value, in Gros Grains, Poul de Soie, and Glacé.

Good useful Qualities — at 3s. 6d., 12 9s. 6d. 14 yards. Do. — at 4s. 6d., 12 10s. 6d. 14 yards. Superior Qualities — at 5s. 6d., 12 11s. 6d. 14 yards. Do. — at 6s. 9d., 12 14s. 6d. 14 yards. Rich Cachemire Silk — at 7s. 6d., 12 15s. 6d. 14 yards. M.M. Bonnet and Cie's from 8s. 6d., or from 10s. 19s. 14 yards. Superior Lyons Silks — at 10s. 6d., to 110 17s. 14 yards.

"If a whole Piece is purchased, a further reduction will be made."

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BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES in BLACK SILK and New Textile Fabrics, with Crapes or otherwise, at PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, Regent-street.

URGENT MOURNING.

"ON RECEIPT OF LETTER or TELEGRAM,"

MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England on application, nominating the distance, with an excellent fitting Dressmaker (if required), without extra charge. PETER ROBINSON'S GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 256, Regent-street, London.

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BLACK DRESSES, at 12s. 9d., 15s. 6d., and 18s. 6d., the materials new and useful. Black Dresses, the skirts made up, at 1 guinea.

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SPRING, 1871.

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WIDOWS' CRAPE.—A Special Quality that will not Spot with Rain, made and finished expressly to the order of PETER ROBINSON, Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street.

REDMAYNE, GONNER, and CO. beg to call special attention to their New Shades (Camel) in GROS GRAINS and POUL DE SOIES, manufactured exclusively for themselves. Their Stock is also now complete in articles adapted for the present time, as Mantles, Jackets, Costumes, Lace, Linen, Muslins, Parasols, and Fancy Goods.—19 and 20, New Bond-street; and 25, Conduit-street, London.

REDMAYNE, GONNER, and CO., Silkmercers, &c. On MONDAY, JULY 3, and during the Month, a large portion of the FANCY STOCK (including Silks) will be sold at reduced prices. 19 and 20, New Bond-street, and 25, Conduit-street, W., London.

MESSRS. SWAN and EDGAR beg to announce that on MONDAY, JULY 3, and following days, they will OFFER for SALE, at 100, Strand, a large quantity of the whole of their SURPLUS GOODS, together with large stocks of Silks and Fancy Materials, recently purchased in Paris. 9 to 11, Piccadilly; and 39 to 43, Regent-street.

CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill-gate, W. IMPERIAL BLACK SILKS, the wear guaranteed, 34s. the Dress of 12 yards. Messrs. C. J. Bonnet's 23 10s. 12 yards, 5s. 10d. per yard; Corded Silks, 21 10s. 12 yards; Check Silks at greatly reduced prices—viz., 31s. 6d. and 42s. the Full Dress.

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CASTELLAN DE LAINE.—A beautiful, new, and most durable texture, one of the choicest I have had the honour of placing before my patrons. 19s. 6d. 10 yards, 35 inches wide; 1s. 11½d. per yard.—Chapman's, Notting-hill-gate.

DANISH SILK-FINISHED TINTED ALPACA, as worn by H.R.H. the Princess of Wales. Excellent Shades in Pink, Sky, Marine, Silver-grey, Drab, Slate, Steel, Ceru Buff, &c., for Dinner or Evening Wear, 19s. 6d. 10 yards, 35 inches wide. Any length cut at 1s. 11½d. per yard.

TRANSPARENT DRESS.—Mousselines Alsaciennes, delicately beautiful, direct from Mulhouse. One hundred and fifty choice patterns, unequalled, price 1s. per yard. Patterns free. CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill-gate, W.

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BLACK GRENADINES for Dinner or Evening Wear. Best Norwich makes; very durable; from 8½d. to 1s. 10d. per yard. CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill-gate, W.

ANNUAL SALE on MONDAY NEXT, and during the Month.—GASK and GASK (late Grant and Gask) beg to announce their usual Sale, at greatly reduced prices. Owing to the absence of summer weather, the Stock of Summer Goods remaining is much larger than usual, and very low prices will be quoted in order to dispose of it by the end of the season. The following List of Departments will give some idea of the extent and importance of the sale, the great advantage to purchasers being well known from previous sales:—

Silk Costumes, Fancy Costumes, Fête Costumes, Ball Dresses, Laces, Parasols, Curtains, Mantles, Shawls, Tunicas, Dress Fabrics, French Muslins, Military, Hosiery, Table Cloths, &c. All Goods marked in plain figures for ready money. 28, 29, 60, 61, 62, Oxford-street; 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street, London.

IRISH LINENS. JAMES LINDSAY and CO., Donegal-place, Belfast, will forward to any railway station, carriage paid on parcels of 25 in value, Superior Damask Table Linens, Dispers, Sheetings, Pillow Linens, Shirtings, Towellings, &c., and every other description of linen fabrics for household use. Patterns and price list post-free. James Lindsay and Co., Linen Merchants, &c., Belfast.

HALLING, PEARCE, and STONE beg to announce that their ANNUAL SALE of FANCY GOODS at Reduced Prices will commence on MONDAY, JULY 3, and continue during the month. Waterloo House, Cockspur-street and Pall-mall East.

RODGERS'S IMPROVED CORAZZA SHIRTS, 37s. 6d., 42s., 48s., &c., the Half Dozen. COLLARS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, SCARVES, &c. Catalogues and Measurement Forms post-free.—Rodgers and Co., 39, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross, W.C. Established 60 years. On parle Français.

THE STOCK of Messrs. Jeffery, of Liverpool, amounting to over 125,000, will be offered for SALE on MONDAY NEXT, JULY 3, at PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

A LARGE COLLECTION of RICH CHINTZ CRETONNES A LA POMPADOUR, suitable for this now very fashionable style of costume; also the Diagonal Cretonnes in every shade of colour, plain, for the under-skirts (patterns free), from 10½d. to 1s. 9d. per yard.

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A NEW FABRIC FOR LADIES' DRESSES. "CACHEMIRE D'ALSACE" (Registered). in 52 Shades of Colour, at 13s. 9d. the Dress. 2000 pieces of this charming material have been made expressly for, and can be obtained only from, PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

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FRENCH PIQUES, SATINS, PERCALES, BRILLIANTS, and CAMBRICS. Many thousand Pieces of these Goods, in most elegant designs, and the highest quality of cut, are now being sold at from 4d. to 9d. per yard under last year's prices. An endless collection of Patterns, post-free.

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NEW—FOR MORNING WRAPPERS. WHITE SATIN DAMASK. Upwards of 20 New Designs, at 7s. 9d. the Full Dress. Patterns free.

A NEW MAKE OF WHITE PIQUE, "IMPERIAL COUTIL," in Four Cords and Three Whites, 9s. 6d. to 13s. 9d. the Dress. 1000 Pieces only. Also, New Linen Gingham, at 8s. 9d. the Dress.

FASHIONS FOR JUNE, 1871. A number of splendid New Shapes this Season in SILK JACKETS and MANTLES. Close-fitting Jackets, with full Tunic Skirts, much inquired for. In Silk, Cashmere, and Grenadine. They are furnished with the new Patent French Lace, and with Guipure and Yak Laces in Black, White, and Buff. This Season's Illustrated Manual of Fashions forwarded on application.

LACE MANTLES and JACKETS, &c. Pusher Half-Squares, Squares, Rotondes, Jackets, &c., from 21s. upwards. Spanish Half-Squares, Squares, Rotondes, &c., from 19s. 9d. upwards. Yak Half-Squares, Squares, Rotondes, Jackets, &c., from 31s. 6d. upwards. Various New and Fashionable Shapes in each description of Lace. Limerick, Antwerp, Ghent, Calais, Honiton, Brussels, and other choice Laces, real and imitation. A splendid lot of Real Black Lace Squares and Half-Squares, in Chantilly and Maltese. New Patterns, and very cheap.

WATERPROOF MANTLES. PETER ROBINSON'S Guinea Waterproofs. Warranted. Paletots, with sleeves and capes, in various shades of Circular, with deep capes, &c. of grey tweed. Illustrations forwarded on application.

CHILDREN'S COSTUMES. Large additions have been made, this month, in this department. Some very pretty Costumes in White Pique and in Lawn, Braided, &c. A choice of Illustrations now ready, and will be forwarded on application.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. FRENCH SILKS 30 per cent under value. PETER ROBINSON has been authorised (by private contract) of the Stocks of Three Continental Merchants, negotiated during the armistice, amounting to HALF a MILLION of FRANCS, each quality guaranteed to wear, amongst which are the following:— 380 pieces of Gros de Sues (a rich Corded Silk), both sides alike, 22 14s. 6d. the Robe. This is the best quality made.

RICH PLAIN SILKS, of French, Swiss, and German manufacture, at 3s. 11½d., 4s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per yard. Also 680 Odd Dress Lengths of rich Silks at 2½s. and 3½s.

AN ESPECIALLY CHEAP SILK FOR LADIES' DRESSES. TISSU DE VENISE, a Roman Silk of natural colour, with beautifully-tinted satin stripes. Price 1½ guinea the Dress of 12 yards, 25s. the Dress of 16 yards, or any length will be cut at 2s. 7½d. per yard. The above article is much under price, and is guaranteed to WASH AND WEAR. Patterns free. PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

ONE THOUSAND PIECES of the SZECHUEN PONGEE, a beautiful WASHING SILK for seaside or morning wear. The piece of 20 yards for 1 Guinea; also extra-fine qualities, the piece of 20 yards for 25s. 6d. and 28s. 6d.

PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street. Patterns free.

SEWELL and CO.'S FRENCH SILKS. Rich Plain Silks and Satins in the Newest Colours, made for the Paris markets. 4000 Yards Coloured Poul de Soies, from 3s. 11d. to 6s. 11d. per yard. New Fancy Silks from 2½s. the Dress. Twilled Lyons Foulards, from 33s. 6d. 7500 Yards Black Gros Grains, the best makes, from 3s. 9d. to 7s. 9d. per yard. Patterns post-free.

MANTLES and JACKETS. Ladies will find at Compton House a very choice and extensive selection of the Newest Fashions in SILK, CLOTH, and CASHMERE JACKETS. Special attention is paid to Young Ladies' Jackets, at prices from 21s. to 2½s. 6d.

COSTUMES for MATINEES and FETES. SEWELL and CO. are now prepared with the newest Novelties for June. The Dolly Varden Dress, the greatest novelty of the season. Costumes in Silk, Muslin, Pique, Lawn, and the new Satin Cloth. Some New and Elegant Dresses in White and Coloured Muslins for Tête Châmpêtre. A few very Pretty Dresses for Young Ladies from 21s. COMPTON HOUSE, Fitch-street, Soho-square, W.

JAPANESE SILKS, wide, at 2s. 6½d. the yard, in every possible shade of colour. They are of the German make, enriched with plenty of silk, and warranted for wear. Patterns sent. HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge, S.E.

REGENT HOUSE, 238, 240, and 242, Regent-street; and 20 and 27, Argyle-street, W.—ALLISON and CO. intend showing, on MONDAY, JULY 3, the remaining portion of their FANCY STOCK at very reduced prices. The sale will continue for a few weeks, and during the time reductions will be made. Ladies should renew their visits frequently. Patterns post-free to any part of the United Kingdom. Regent House, Regent-street (Allison and Co.)

SUMMER DRESSES.—Greatest Novelties. STRIPED GRENADINES, most beautiful colours, white wool grounds and black wire grounds, all at 6½d. per yard. Alpaca Lustres, very wide, 63d. per yard. Cheapest Goods ever offered. JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street, W.—Patterns free.

ELEGANT MUSLINS.—The Largest assortment of New and Elegant MUSLIN DRESSES is now offering, at 2s. 11½d. the Full Dress, or 4½d. per yard. Patterns free. JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street, W.

MILLINERY.—Messrs. JAY beg to invite their customers to this long-recognised branch of their business. The Millinery, in Black and White Bonnets, will be found this season equal in taste and fashion to that of the first Modiste Parisiennes. JAYS',

DRESSMAKING.—Messrs. JAY have prepared a new and most fashionable assortment of BLACK SILK SKIRTS and EVENING DRESSES, suitable for ladies who are in mourning, or for those who wear black from choice. Bodices are also made up, if required, in a few hours, either by the Couturière Française or an English Dressmaker. JAYS',

MOURNING.—BLACK SILKS directly imported from Lyons.—The depressed state of business during the last few months having caused a great reduction in the price of Silk at Lyons, purchasers at the present time have the advantage of buying Black Silks under extraordinary circumstances. JAYS',

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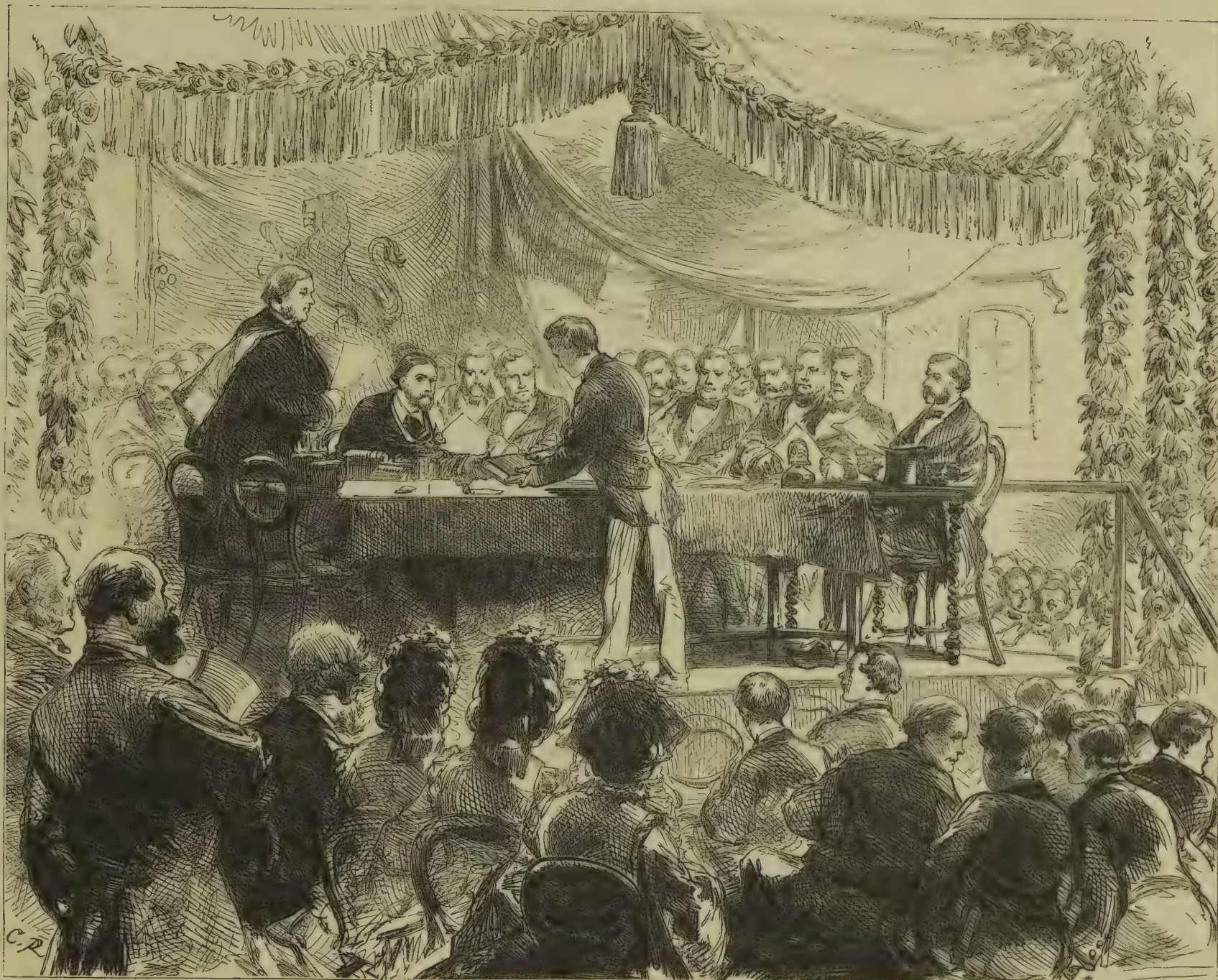
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THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH PRESENTING THE PRIZES AT THE ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL, NEW-CROSS.



THE ALBERT BRIDGE, GLASGOW, OPENED LAST WEEK.

PRINCE ALFRED AT THE ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL.

The Duke of Edinburgh, on Tuesday week, presented the prizes to the deserving pupils in the Royal Naval School, at New-cross. His Royal Highness, who came there at half-past twelve o'clock, attended by Lieutenant Haig, R.E., was received by the president, Admiral the Hon. Arthur Duncombe; the members of the council; the Rev. E. B. Slater, M.A., principal; and Mr. Alfred Eames, secretary. After the various members of the council and officials had been presented, his Royal Highness was conducted to the lecture-hall, at the door of which was erected a triumphal arch of evergreens, bearing the letters in variegated flowers, "Welcome to Prince Alfred." The hall was adorned with flags and banners suspended from the ceiling. The walls were covered with evergreens, among which were woven, in letters of flowers, such mottoes as "God save the Queen," "Palmam qui meruit ferat," and "Sunt hic etiam sua premia laudi." The company numbered about 700. Among the gentlemen present were Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, G.C.B., vice-president; Admiral the Hon. Sir Frederick Grey, vice-president; Vice-Admiral Geo. Goldsmith, C.B.; Admiral Barnett, Admiral Whish, Dr. Poore, Captain Arkwright, M.P., Admiral Hand, and Colonel Williams (Royal Marine Artillery). The Prince, on reaching the platform, was greeted with loud cheers; whilst the band of the Royal Horse Artillery, stationed in the courtyard, played the National Anthem.

His Royal Highness having taken his seat, Mr. Eames, the secretary of the institution, read the reports of the examiners. After which the Rev. E. B. Slater called up, in order, the successful pupils to receive their prizes. At the head of the list was Mr. W. E. W. Noble, of the sixth form, who had gained the vellum medallion certificate and an extra prize of books for good conduct and proficiency in learning. Mr. Noble took also the Malcolm University Scholarship. The Yarborough Naval Scholarship and Cadetship was taken by Mr. Sturdee; the second naval cadetship, by Mr. Truscott; and a special cadetship, by Mr. P. J. Elliott. A statement was read by the secretary of the successes achieved by former pupils during the past twelve months. Mr. T. P. Gordon Robinson obtained a Foundation Scholarship at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and now holds the appointment of Professor of Classics and English Literature in the Military College, Sunbury. Lieutenant Alex. B. Brown was appointed to take part in the eclipse expedition; Mr. J. G. Gamble, M.A., has just gained the Johnson Memorial Prize at Oxford for an essay on "The Laws of Wind." Several other past students have also achieved honourable distinction.

After the presentations, the Duke of Edinburgh addressed the company. He spoke of the interest which the Queen, his mother, and his late beloved father had always felt in the Royal Naval School. The position held by himself in the Navy made him feel personally and professionally gratified in having his name associated with that day's proceedings. He heartily wished future success and happiness to the gentlemen who had gained these prizes. Many of them, no doubt, would adopt the naval profession; and when they became brother officers of his, they would feel the honour of belonging to that service which guarded the interest and honour of the British empire. It was a service in which officers and men were more intimately associated than in any other, and there was no profession in which existed so much sympathy, good feeling, and good fellowship as in all ranks of the Royal Navy. He hoped at a future day to find amongst his shipmates many of those who were in that room on that day. His Royal Highness resumed his seat amidst loud and prolonged cheering. Admiral Duncombe moved a vote of thanks to the Duke of Edinburgh, which was responded to with three times three.

The Prince was then conducted to the museum, where luncheon was laid out. His Royal Highness departed, and was heartily cheered as he drove away.

After luncheon, the usual loyal toasts were given by the president; and Admiral Oliver proposed that of Admiral Duncombe—toasts which were duly honoured. The company then separated.

THE ALBERT BRIDGE, GLASGOW.

A new bridge, crossing the river Clyde at Hutchesontown, a suburb of Glasgow, was opened for traffic, without any ceremonial, one day last week. It is called the Albert Bridge, and our illustration shows that it is a graceful structure, as well as remarkably strong. It has three arches of very wide span, upheld by great pillars of granite, in which the red Peterhead stone which relieves the centre of each contrasts with the surrounding grey. The rich green colour of the bridge, studded with polished knobs and set off by lines of gilt, the massive spandrels with their centrepieces, and the armorial bearings which adorn the parapets and sides, combine to render this new bridge one of the finest and most elegant in the city. The towers in the abutments at each end are enriched with lifelike and lifelike bronze medallions of the Queen and the late Prince Albert, in bas-relief, from designs by Mr. Ewing. Not less effective are the solid granite piers which support the bridge, with their carved capitals, and the handsome three-branched lamps above. On the parapets at the south end the following inscriptions have been cut on slabs of granite:—"Erected by the Trustees of the Glasgow Bridges Act of Parliament, passed A.D. 1866—the Hon. John Blackie, jun., Lord Provost;" and "Albert Bridge, commenced A.D. 1868—the Hon. James Lumsden Lord Provost." Inscriptions are also to be carved at the north end; these are to be:—"Albert Bridge, opened A.D. 1871—the Hon. William Rae Arthur Lord Provost; Architects, R. B. Bell and D. Miller, C.E.; Contractors, Hanna, Donald, and Wilson;" and "Albert Bridge, Foundation-stone laid, A.D. 1870, by the Earl of Dalhousie, Grand Master Mason of Scotland—the Hon. William Rae Arthur Lord Provost." The foundations have been carried right down through the sand, so as to rest upon a hard substratum 80 ft. below the surface. This was effected by means of sunk cylinders, 10 ft. in diameter, filled with a concrete of sand and hydraulic mortar.

From April to June 24 the total receipts into the Exchequer amounted to £15,841,612, an increase of £224,000 upon the returns of the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure has been £15,629,452. The balance in the Bank of England on Saturday last was £5,290,659, and in that of Ireland £1,192,504.

Tuesday was the prize day of the school-frigate Conway, lying in the Mersey, and the awards to the boys were presented by Lord Dufferin, the Chancellor of the duchy. The gold medal prize, awarded by the Queen for self-respect, independence of character, kindness, fearless devotion to duty, and unflinching truthfulness, was won by Henry Wood; and that awarded by the Mercantile Marine Service Association, also a gold medal, for general proficiency, was won by Thomas Adamson.

THE QUEEN AT ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

The opening, by her Majesty the Queen, on Wednesday week, of the new buildings of St. Thomas's Hospital, on the Southern Thames Embankment, just above Westminster Bridge, and directly opposite the Houses of Parliament, was reported in our last. One of the Engravings in this number represents the scene at that interesting ceremony. A View of the buildings, with a descriptive account of them, was given last week.

The Queen travelled from Windsor to Paddington by the Great Western Railway in the morning, and was escorted from Paddington to the Lambeth end of Westminster Bridge by a squadron of the Horse Guards. She was greeted with hearty cheers by the people in the streets. In the four Royal carriages with her Majesty were Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, the Marquis of Lorne, and the lords, ladies, and gentlemen in waiting. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Christian, and Prince and Princess Mary of Teck, met her Majesty at the hospital. Viscount Sydney, the Lord Chamberlain, and Mr. Bruce, the Home Secretary of State, were in attendance on the Queen. The Royal party arrived at noon.

Outside the hospital was a guard of honour, consisting of the 1st Surrey Volunteers, under the command of Colonel Macdonald. A detachment of the Foot Guards was stationed at the principal entrance. The Queen was received on her arrival by a deputation of governors. The president, Alderman Sir John Musgrove, was prevented from attending by illness. His place was, therefore, filled by the treasurer, Mr. Francis Hicks. A procession having been formed, her Majesty and the Royal party were conducted along the main corridor to the central hall in the following order:—The Contractor for the new hospital buildings (Mr. John Perry), the steward (Mr. Frederick Walker), the hospitaller (the Rev. O. Robinson, M.A.), the receiver (Mr. Robert Brass), the medical secretary (Mr. Whitfield), the dean of the medical school (Dr. Barnes), the senior surgeon (Mr. F. Le Gros Clark), the senior physician (Dr. Peacock), the clerk of the hospital (Mr. R. A. Wainwright), the architect (Mr. Henry Currey), the deputation of governors—viz., Mr. Deputy Elliott, Mr. Robert Pott, Mr. George Ware, Mr. George Vaughan, Mr. Alderman Cotton; Sir William Tite, C.B., M.P.; Mr. Edward Tyrrell, Mr. Stephen W. Silver, Mr. Samuel Tomkins, Mr. John Baggallay, Mr. Alderman Gibbons, the Earl of Leven and Melville; and the treasurer of the hospital.

The central hall, around which are placed the busts of celebrated surgeons and physicians who have given their services to the hospital, was carpeted with scarlet cloth. At the end was a dais with chairs of state, and a canopy of scarlet cloth, on which the Royal monogram and crown were worked in gold. Among the company assembled were the Archbishop of Canterbury, in his robes; the Archbishop of York; the Prime Minister, with Mrs. Gladstone; Mr. Disraeli, with Lady Beaconsfield; Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Forster, and Mr. Ayrton; the Earl of Shaftesbury and other peers; the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London, in their robes; the Presidents of the College of Physicians and College of Surgeons, and those of the other great London hospitals.

The Queen took her place in front of the central chair, with the Princess of Wales on her right and Princess Louise on her left hand. The Prince of Wales stood next his sister, and Princess Beatrice divided the Duke of Edinburgh from the Princess of Wales. Princess Mary stood a little to the right, with Prince Teck just below her, and her brother the Duke of Cambridge a little to her right. The Queen, who looked remarkably well and seemed highly pleased with all the proceedings, was dressed, as usual, in black; but the sable hue of her costume was relieved by some white flowers in her bonnet, a d white neckerchief, or collar. The Princess of Wales wore a complete costume of mauve silk trimmed with white lace, and bonnet to match. Princess Louise's dress was an under skirt of deep claret, with a dress and bodice of white, and a white bonnet trimmed with blue. Princess Beatrice was dressed entirely in pale green. The Prince and the gentlemen of the Court wore the new morning dress—tail-coats of dark blue, with gilt buttons, white waistcoats, and grey trousers. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Cambridge also wore the broad blue Garter ribbon. Prince Teck had the red ribbon of the Bath. Lord Sydney, who was in the same costume, bore the Lord Chamberlain's badge of office—a gold key hanging by his side. Before the state trumpeters, in their gold-brocaded coats, had ceased to blow, or the park guns to fire, the National Anthem was begun by the band of the Grenadier Guards, in one of the quadrangles, and the strains were taken up by a band of stringed instruments in the hall, conducted by Mr. D. Godfrey. There were choristers, too, from the Abbey and the Chapel Royal, led by Mr. Francis. The whole assemblage rose and bowed as her Majesty entered. When the National Anthem had been sung the treasurer, on behalf of the president and governors, presented an address to her Majesty, in which they recalled the circumstances under which the new buildings had been constructed, referred with "pride and gratitude" to the interest which the late Prince Consort took in the institution, and concluded with a reference to the recent marriage of Princess Louise, an event to which they referred as certain to "strengthen the ties which bind your Majesty to the hearts of your loyal subjects." To this address, which was not read, her Majesty returned the following gracious answer, receiving it from Mr. Bruce to hand to Mr. Hicks:—

"I thank you for your loyal address. I congratulate you on the completion of a work of so much importance to the suffering poor of the metropolis. The necessity for abandoning the ancient site of your hospital has been wisely turned to account by the erection of more spacious and commodious buildings in this central situation, and I rejoice that a position of appropriate beauty and dignity has been found for them on the noble roadway which now follows the course of this part of the Thames, of which they will henceforth be among the most conspicuous ornaments. It gives me pleasure to recognise in the plan of your buildings, so carefully adapted to check the growth of disease, ample and satisfactory evidence of your resolution to take advantage of the best suggestions of science for the alleviation of suffering, and the complete and speedy cure of the sick and disabled. These great purposes are not least effectually promoted by an adequate supply of careful and well-trained nurses, and I do not forget that in this respect your hospital is especially fortunate through the connection with it of the staff trained under the direction of the lady whose name will always remain associated with the care of the wounded and the sick. I thank you for the kind expressions you have used in regard to the marriage of my dear daughter."

Thereupon Mr. Hicks was required by the Lord Chamberlain to kneel, when the Queen, giving him the accolade with a sword placed in her hand for the purpose, dubbed him Knight, and he rose up Sir Francis. This was the honour conferred on the treasurer of the hospital.

The procession was then re-formed, and her Majesty, the

Princes and Princesses, with their suites, were conducted by the main staircase to the ward on the first floor in the pavilion on the northern side of the centre court. This is furnished as a children's ward. It is not yet tenanted, and some time will probably elapse before any patients can be received; but here were the two rows of little iron cots, each with its little white coverlet, a picture-book on each to amuse the poor little invalids, and on the tables a few flowers to make the long room cheerful. There seems to be plenty of light and air. Like the other wards, this is 28 ft. wide by 120 ft. long, with a height of 15 ft., and it holds twenty-eight beds, fourteen of a side; so that there is a cubic capacity of 1800 ft. for each patient. The beds are placed at intervals of 8 ft., and are so arranged that each patient can look out of the window and enjoy such prospect as is to be seen. Her Majesty took great interest in the arrangement of the ward, and expressed her satisfaction with what she saw provided there for the comfort of the patients. She gave it the name of the Victoria Ward. As the wards run at right angles to the Thames, each has at one end a river view, and each communicates with an external balcony overlooking the river, where invalids may be placed on couches or chairs in fine weather. The Queen passed into this balcony with some of the Royal party and looked at the view; which is pleasant, and even grand, taking in the Palace of Westminster, the Abbey Towers, and the Northern Thames Embankment, with its fine curve round from Whitehall to Charing-cross and Waterloo Bridge. From the children's Victoria Ward her Majesty went on to the chapel, a plain but not inelegant structure, with stained-glass windows, an oak reading-desk, and marble pulpit, all presented by friends of the institution; and thence to the ward on the south side of the central court, which is intended for the reception of male medical patients, and which her Majesty named the Albert Ward.

This partial inspection of the building concluded, the Royal party descended by the staircase in the next pavilion, or block, and returned to the dais by the corridor opposite to that by which they had originally approached it. This, as it happened, took them close to the seats occupied by Mr. Disraeli and Viscountess Beaconsfield. Her Majesty stopped for a moment to speak to the right hon. gentleman and his wife.

As soon as the dais was regained, and the Royal party had rearranged themselves in their positions, the Archbishop of Canterbury offered a prayer, and a hymn was sung by the choir to a chorale composed by the late Prince Consort. At the conclusion of this hymn Mr. Bruce approached the Queen, and, after a brief conference with her Majesty, turned towards the spectators and uttered these words, "Her Majesty announces that this Royal Hospital is now open," an intimation that was cordially responded to by the cheers of the assembly. After the psalm, "All people that on earth do dwell," had been sung, the Archbishop of Canterbury pronounced the benediction, and the Royal visitors and their suite left the building in the order in which they had arrived. This time they passed through the central hall instead of the corridor, and took their departure from the main entrance. Her Majesty was greeted by many expressions of loyalty as she passed through the hall, which she graciously acknowledged. Both she and the Princes and Princesses were heartily cheered as they drove off.

GATHERING FERNS.

The pleasant tasks of rural leisure inspired by the love of natural beauty, and directed by knowledge and good taste, are varied with the changing seasons. One of them is to find recruits for the fernery—plants which may safely be removed from their native ground in some cool glade of the neighbouring wood, or beneath some shrubby and shady hedgerow, to the rockwork of a garden earthbank with a northern aspect; or it may be intended simply to get a few cuttings, with their noble fronds of deep verdure and delicate form, to place in a vase with flowers of bright colours for the temporary adornment of the drawing-room. We can all enjoy the sight of them, indoors and out of doors, whether or not we happen to be aware, as the scientific botanists would inform us, that "the Polypodiaceae constitute the highest form of Acrogenous or Cryptogamic vegetation, and approach more nearly to Cycadaceous Gymnosperms than any other part of the vegetable kingdom." This may be perfectly true; what we do know is, that ferns are lovely—worth gathering in the forest or by the roadside, where they abound and freely flourish in the country; and worth growing in window cases, in a town house, or in a glazed partition of the balcony, of the area, or of the courtyard, at comparatively small trouble and expense. It is well remarked by Mr. Shirley Hibberd, in his "Rustic Adornments for Homes of Taste," that for recreative purposes, if not for more or less botanical study, "a fern-house will suit the taste and convenience of a greater number of persons, especially in towns, than any other of the elegant appendages of the household. It is ten times more to be desired where there is only a small garden, or no garden at all. As a mere annexe to the dwelling, it may be made a place of delightful resort, to refresh the eye with its cheerful verdure and variety of graceful forms, and to make a blessed change from the depressing monotony of daily life in a great city." Besides these gratifications, we need scarcely observe, there is the opportunity of trying experiments in the magic use of "fern-seed," to enable its crafty possessor to "walk invisible," which might often be practised with great advantage in London.

Mr. E. Lee, for many years the secretary to the Crystal Palace School of Art, Science, and Literature, has been appointed general manager of the Exhibition Palace, Dublin. The vacancy thus occasioned will be filled by Mr. F. R. J. Shenton.

Report speaks well of the colossal statue of Frederick William III., inaugurated at Berlin after the triumphal entry of the troops. The King is represented in a General's uniform, with cocked hat and cloak, the costume being exactly the same as that of Wellington, at Hyde-park-corner. The stiffness of the English statue is, however, avoided by the horse stepping out briskly, and thus occasioning the cloak to catch the breeze and display a portion of the uniform in front. The monument is 19 ft. in height, and the work of Albert Wolff, one of the most skilful pupils of Rauch. It is cast in pale, gold-coloured bronze.

A letter by Courbet, the French realistic painter and late Minister of the Fine Arts for the Commune, who is on the eve of his trial at Versailles, has been published, in which he contradicts the assertions that he personally destroyed works of art in the Louvre, and was the chief instigator of the destruction of the Vendôme Column. The decree for destroying the latter was voted six days before Courbet was elected to the Commune, and he warmly urged the preservation of the bas-relief, and proposed to form a museum for them in the court of the Invalides. He states further that he collected and returned to their proper places the dispersed works of art to the Louvre and Luxembourg, and preserved and arranged those removed from the house of M. Thiers.

MUSIC.

THE TRIENNIAL HANDEL FESTIVAL.

The full notice given last week of the antecedents of these celebrations at the Crystal Palace, and of the performances of Monday and Wednesday, leave nothing to record now but the successful close of the festival on the following Friday, when "Israel in Egypt" formed, as heretofore, the worthy and imposing climax. Visitors to all three performances have thus been offered as comprehensive a view of the variety, as well as of the vastness, of Handel's genius as could well be comprised within such limits; while the many who attended only the preliminary public rehearsal had the opportunity of hearing some of the principal pieces of each day's programme. The performance of "Israel in Egypt" was perhaps the most satisfactory portion of the festival proceedings. Nothing grander could have been found by way of climax, since in no other oratorio has Handel produced choral writing of greater sublimity or in such profusion; while the comparative scarcity of vocal solos gives preponderance and prominence to what is really the chief effect of these gigantic gatherings—the vast volume of sound produced by the combination of chorus, orchestra, and organ. The precedent of closing with "Israel" set by the festival of 1857 has been wisely followed on each successive occasion.

Nowhere have Handel's transcendent skill and science, sublime imagination, and marvellous facility been more conspicuously manifested than in this oratorio, the fifth in the grand series of those works, composed in 1738—three years before "The Messiah." In "Israel," too, are some instances of those plagiarisms which have given rise to so much comment and discussion; in one notable case resulting in the almost certainty that the work supposed to have been pilfered from—the "Magnificat" attributed to Signor Erba—was an early work of Handel's, written at Rome in 1707. As regards "Israel in Egypt," however, the several borrowings are indisputable; these being chiefly from Stradella—the passage "He led them forth," in the chorus "But as for his people;" and the whole movement, "Egypt was glad," adapted from a canzone of J. C. Kerl. These, and other such borrowings elsewhere, are infinitesimal trifles when compared with the surrounding amplitude, and the known readiness of Handel's invention; and the very fact of his making such small appropriations shows the little importance which he attached to them. Indeed, what has been well said of Raphael may with equal truth be said of Handel on this subject:—"His known wealth was so great that he might borrow where he pleased without loss of credit." Such borrowings, too, were generally but slight hints—mere grains of sand in the stupendous superstructure in which they are embedded.

The grand series of choruses describing the plagues of Egypt—now forming the first part of "Israel," but originally intended by Handel as the concluding portion—were given with wondrous effect in last week's Crystal Palace performance. The opening lament of the children of Israel in their bondage; the fugal movement, "They loathed to drink;" "He spake the word," with the instrumental accompaniments suggestive of the swarming of insects and the plague of vermin; the "Hailstone" chorus; that wondrous piece of choral recitative, "He sent a thick darkness," a mighty expression of awe and mystery; the marvellous tone-painting of the passage of the Red Sea, "He led them through the deep," in which the utmost science in fugal writing is displayed while subordinated to truth of poetical expression, the climax of this dread incident being reached in the movement, "But the waters overwhelmed," in which we are made to feel all the horrors of the destruction of the mighty host of Pharaoh: all this grand choral music produced a profound impression, realised by some four thousand performers, and the "Hailstone" chorus had to be repeated. In the second part of "Israel," the choruses are more dispersed and divided by solos than in the first portion, and are perhaps scarcely equal to those which precede them, with the exception of the closing movement, "The horse and his rider," a sublime choral song of adoration and triumph that Handel himself has never surpassed. The effect of such music under the exceptional conditions of these triennial assemblages is such as can never be forgotten by those who have been present. The principal solos were assigned to Mesdames Rudersdorff, Lemmens-Sherrington, and Patey, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, and Signor Foli. Great as was the effect produced by Mr. Reeves on Wednesday, it was surpassed by that which he created on Friday by his magnificent singing of "The enemy said," at the conclusion of which a perfect ovation was rendered by the vast audience. The airs "Their land brought forth frogs" and "Thou shalt bring them in" were finely sung by Madame Patey; Madame Rudersdorff gave full effect to the somewhat ungracious air "Thou didst blow;" she and Madame Sherrington were worthily associated in the duet "The Lord is my strength;" and the last-named lady gave the few nobly simple phrases, "Sing ye to the Lord," &c., leading to the final chorus, with much brightness of voice. As usual, one of the most effective pieces was the duet "The Lord is a man of war," which was admirably sung by Mr. Santley and Signor Foli, and had to be repeated. Mr. Kerr Gedge was an efficient second in the duet "Thou in thy mercy" (with Madame Patey) and in some subordinate tenor recitatives.

Previous mention has been made of the enormous velarium which was applied underneath the glass roof of the central transept—by which the acoustical effect was rendered far superior to that of former occasions—and it now only remains to record the increased success of the festival in other respects; the total attendances this year having been 84,968; those of 1868 (the largest up to that date) having amounted to 82,465. The co-operation of the Sacred Harmonic Society, and above all the wondrous power of its conductor, Sir Michael Costa, in directing and controlling the performances, have, as heretofore, largely conduced to the musical success of the festival; while the admirable efficiency of all the business arrangements is due to the joint skill and experience of Mr. George Grove and Mr. Isaac Wilkinson—the first secretary and manager, the latter manager and general superintendent, of the Crystal Palace—a division of duties that was made after the death (in August last) of the former general manager, Mr. R. K. Bowley.

THE OPERA.

Again this week there is but little to record of the proceedings of either establishment.

At the Royal Italian Opera Signor Mario repeated, "by express desire," on Saturday, his "last" performance of the character of Fernando in "La Favorita;" and on Monday appeared for the last time as Faust.

On Tuesday Signor Campana's "Esmeralda" was given, for the first time this season. Having spoken in detail of the opera when first produced here (twelve months since), there is no need for comment now, especially as its chief characteristic is the opportunity it affords for the prominent display of Madame Adelina Patti, who, however, appears to less advantage in this instance than in any other of her representations. As before, her aria, "E ver son Zingara" and the bolero in the

second act were much applauded, and the latter had to be repeated; another encore having been the air, "Son galante," well sung by Signor Naudin. The contralto music of Estella again derived every advantage from its delivery by Mdlle. Scalchi; and the important character of Claudio was, as before, acted with much force by Signor Graziani.

The Royal Italian Opera is announced to close for the season at the end of three weeks from this date, July 19 being fixed for the last appearance in public of Signor Mario.

At the Drury-Lane Opera Mdlle. Marimon was twice, last week, prevented by indisposition from appearing—on Tuesday, as already recorded, and again on Thursday, when she was replaced as Amina in "La Sonnambula" by Mdlle. Ilma di Murska, who sang with the same brilliant effect as often before in the same music. Mdlle. Marimon's third performance as Maria in "La Figlia del Reggimento" took place on Saturday. On the previous evening "Semiramide" was given for the first time this season—the characters of the Queen and Arsace, by Mdlle. Titiens and Madame Trebelli-Bettini, as at the Royal Italian Opera-House in November last. The fine declamatory singing of the first-named lady was again admirably displayed, and her bravura air, "Bel raggio," warmly applauded, as were many other portions of her performance. In the airs "Ah! quel giorno" and "In si barbara," Madame Trebelli-Bettini's rich quality of voice and finished style were again conspicuous; while the great duet for the two characters, "Ebbene a te ferisce," was received with enthusiasm, and the beautiful movement "Giorno d'orror" had to be repeated. Signor Agnesi sang with much impressiveness the music of Assur, and his fine voice and good method were advantageously displayed in the important duet with Arsace, "Bella imago." Mr. Bentham, to whom was assigned, for the first time, the character of Idreno, sang with much success, particularly in the trio and quartet of the first act. Signor Foli was as efficient as formerly in the part of Oro; and the spectre of Nino was again personified by Signor Casaboni.

A fourth concert was given at the Floral Hall, adjoining the Royal Italian Opera-House, on Saturday afternoon, with a repetition of previous success. As on previous occasions, most of the principal singers of Mr. Gye's company were heard, including Madame Adelina Patti; and the conductors were Sir Julius Benedict and Signori Vianesi and Bevigiani.

Mr. Charles Hallé has completed his interesting series of recitals (eight), in the course of which he has played, with the co-operation of Madame Norman-Néruda, all Beethoven's ten sonatas for piano and violin, the two by Robert Schumann, and many other pieces, solo and concertante.

Madame Norman-Néruda gave a farewell matinee at Dudley House on Saturday, when her own excellent violin-playing and the admirable pianoforte performances of Mr. Charles Hallé, in solos for each and concerted pieces for both, were thoroughly appreciated by a select and fashionable audience.

A supplemental ballad concert—the last of the season—was given at St. James's Hall, on Monday evening, with the same success that has attended the previous entertainments of the kind so ably directed by Mr. John Boosey. Among the many attractive features of the programme was the fine singing of Mr. Sims Reeves.

The Welsh Choral Union, conducted by the skilful harpist Mr. John Thomas, has given five concerts at the Store-street rooms, the closing performance being announced for July 17. The national music of Wales has formed a prominent and agreeable feature in the programmes.

The London Glee and Madrigal Union, directed by Mr. Land, have just completed this year's series of four concerts at St. George's Hall. The efficient performance of glees and part-songs by this select party of vocalists has been among the specialties of London music for many past seasons.

That clever young pianist, Miss Kate Roberts, gave her annual concert at St. George's Hall, on Tuesday evening, when she played with much effect Hummel's "Retour de Londres" (with quartet accompaniments); Chopin's Polonaise for piano and violoncello (with Mr. E. Howell); a portion of Beethoven's sonata in C minor, for piano and violin (with Herr Straus); and some solo pieces unaccompanied.

THE THEATRES.

FRENCH PLAYS.

Offenbach has been nobly avenged at the Lyceum for the indignity he so lately sustained at the Globe. M. Raphael Felix inaugurated, on Monday, the last of the series of his performances by the production of "Les Brigands" in its integrity, and with competent actors and singers. He has, indeed, done more than this, for he has shown the English public that the excessive nudity of the figures on the English stage has no justification in the costumes of the French. Under M. Felix's management the characters are all decently dressed, and seek to make no undue display of their charms. Opera-bouffe, as a thing of wit and humour, he feels can sustain itself without pandering to the worst possible taste of vulgar audiences. We were pleased to see that the stalls on this occasion were fashionably and numerously filled. The performance was rightly attractive, for it had the immense advantage of the principal parts being represented by their original creators, and the chief of the brigands being supported by a competent artiste. M. Dupuis, as Falsacappa, was accomplished at all points, and effective in most. He worked hard to bring out the various phases of the character, and succeeded in keeping the audience interested to the end. The three brigands, Barbavano, Domino, and Carmagnola, were capitally realised and invested with appropriate humour by MM. Daniel Bac, Bordier, and Duval. The young farmer, Fragoletto, was handsomely appropriated by Mme. Zulma Bouffar, and the daughter of the chief, Fiorella, was most winsomely impersonated by Madame Van Gheel. M. Kopp, as his Lieutenant, was equally good. M. Léonce, as the Duke's Treasurer, and M. Gourdon, as the Princess's Chamberlain, were both remarkably meritorious; while M. Blondelet, as the Baron, was decidedly efficient. Mesdames Lea-Lini and Vizenini, in Pianetta and Zerlina, added grace to the general action. All were assisted by a full and effective chorus and a satisfactory band. The piece went with a go and abandon surprising for a first night's performance in a strange locale. The furious fun of the whole was fully developed; the charming melody running through the entire opera, and produced in all sorts of situations, was carefully rendered by all concerned. Everything, evidently, had been well understood, and its proper expression studiously provided for. The choruses were admirable.

At the Opéra Comique the final performances are now in progress. Of these let us mention that "Le Gendre de Monsieur Poirier" is one of those pieces which illustrate the wonderful aptitude the French possess for everything connected with the drama. The remarkable contrast of cha-

acter, the minutiae with which every phase is developed, and the patient industry displayed, by which the smallest incident is made to show its tendency to the realisation of the dramatist's conception, all combine in the achievement of unapproachable excellence. Without entering into a critical examination of the principal rôles, so admirably acted by MM. Got and Bressant, and by Mdlle. Favart, it is sufficient to name that of Vatel, the cook, a worthy descendant of his "great ancestor," who committed suicide on account of the non-arrival of the supply of fresh fish for the, in another way, "grand Monarque." The few lines delivered by M. Coquelin were enough to make the mouth water, and his indignation on being informed that he was to be replaced by a female cook was true to the life. The picture incident, we must add, was delicately given. The worthy but matter-of-fact bourgeois, who regarded his engraving of a Newfoundland dog preserving a child as preferable to a landscape described by M. Bressant, was equally characteristic. The Marquis retorts on him the raillery that he "had seen in a plate a small onion cut in four that literally brought tears into his eyes"—a remarkably neat witticism, French in idea, and distinctly marking the limit between the real and the ideal, as also the difference between the cultivated and the uncultivated taste.

The English stage this week presents no novelty further than that on Wednesday Mr. Bellow, with Miss Fanny Huddart, appeared as readers of the tragedy of "Macbeth" at the Standard. It is reported also that Sir Charles Young's drama of "Shadows" will be acted at the same theatre in the following week, and that Mrs. Vezin will fill the same parts she so ably occupied at the Princess's. The successful farce "Not If I Know It," at the Haymarket, is the joint production of Mr. Maddison Morton and Mr. Alfred W. Young.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES

IN JULY.

The Moon will be in conjunction with Saturn on the morning of the 2nd, Jupiter on the afternoon of the 16th, Uranus on the evening of the 17th, Mercury on the morning of the 18th, Venus on the morning of the 21st, Mars on the morning of the 24th, and again with Saturn on the afternoon of the 29th. She will be nearest to the Earth on the afternoon of the 1st and evening of the 29th, and most distant from it on the morning of the 14th. She will be partially eclipsed on the 2nd, but the phenomenon will be invisible to observers in this country. The first contact of the Moon with the Earth's shadow will occur at 0h. 26m. p.m., the middle of the eclipse will be at 1h. 28m. p.m., and the last contact with the shadow will take place at 3h. 42m. p.m. The following occultations may be observed during the month:—

Date.	Star's Name.	Mag.	Disappearance. Mean Time.	Reappearance. Mean Time.
July 2.	χ^1 Sagittarii	6	13 23	14 34
" 8.	20 Ceti	5½	11 12	11 52
" 31.	27 Capricorni	6	16 18	17 11

At the time of disappearance of 20 Ceti on the 8th and reappearance of 27 Capricorni on the 31st the Moon will be below the horizon.

Mercury will not be favourably situated for observation during July. He will be in his ascending node on the 1st, in perihelion on the morning of the 6th; in conjunction with Jupiter on the morning of the 7th, at 9.21 a.m. (at which time the two planets will not be more than about a degree distant from each other); in superior conjunction with the Sun on the morning of the 11th; in conjunction with Uranus on the 15th, and with the Moon on the 18th.

Venus continues to be visible as an evening star. At the beginning of the month she sets about two hours and a quarter after the Sun; but this interval will decrease rapidly, and at the end of the month the planet sets about 1h. 21m. after the Sun. She may be observed near α Leonis (Regulus) on the 7th, and will be at her greatest elongation (45 deg. 35 min. E.) on the afternoon of the 18th. She will be in conjunction with the Moon on the morning of the 21st. Her apparent diameter is increasing, being equal to 20.2 sec. on the 2nd, and to 27.6 sec. on the 30th. Her disc on the 15th will be very little more than half illuminated.

Mars may be observed in the western horizon soon after sunset. He sets rather more than 3h. after the Sun on the 5th, and 2½h. after on the 31st. On the morning of the 24th he will be in conjunction with the Moon. His apparent diameter, which on the 2nd equals 4.5 sec., decreases to 4 sec. by the 30th. On the 15th the illuminated portion of his disc is equal to 0.878.

Jupiter, at the beginning of the month, rises with the Sun. On the 30th, however, he rises nearly 2h. before the solar orb, and may be observed till sunrise. To ordinary telescopes his satellites will be invisible throughout the month. He will be in conjunction with Mercury on the 7th, and with the Moon on the 10th.

Saturn will be visible nearly all night during the entire month. He will be in conjunction with the Moon on the 2nd and 29th.

There appears some reason to expect that meteors will be numerous on about the 26th-30th. From the oldest Chinese observations Biot found that a maximum in the numbers visible occurred between the 18th and 27th. These phenomena should therefore be watched for, and, if any are visible, the particulars of their appearance noted.

The National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor, has extended its benefits to women patients.

The show of the Royal Horticultural Society for 1871 was opened at Nottingham, on Tuesday, with every prospect of being the most successful exhibition yet held in the provinces. It occupies an excellent site in Nottingham Park. The opening ceremony was held on the archery-ground lawn. A guard of honour of one hundred rank and file of the Robin Hoods, with colours and band, received the Mayor and Corporation, and Lieutenant-Colonel Scott and the other members of the council of the Royal Horticultural Society. The Mayor (Mr. J. Manning) read an address tendering a hearty welcome to the society. He said the peculiar nature of the chief local manufacture favoured a taste among the population for horticulture. This was shown by the fact that in the town and suburbs there were more than 10,000 gardens of small size, mainly held by working men. Colonel Scott, secretary of the council, in replying, said that for the last four years they had deemed it unwise to separate themselves from the Royal Agricultural Society, but this season they had adopted a bolder policy, determining to do what they could single-handed. They had no hesitation in accepting the invitation of Nottingham; for it was well known that whatever she undertook, whether it was manufacturing or gardening, she did it with vigour. Colonel Scott finally declared the exhibition to be open. In the evening a dinner was held in the Exchange Hall—the Rev. S. R. Hole, M.A., in the chair.



THE GARDEN PARTY AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE

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The spacious gardens on the west side of Buckingham Palace, towards Grosvenor-place, with their lofty mound and the pavilion, decorated with paintings of Milton's *Comus* and of Scott's romantic poetry, afford a pleasant place of open-air entertainment in bright and genial weather. But we regret to observe that, on the afternoon of Friday week, when the Queen gave a breakfast party there, from half-past four to half-past seven o'clock, there was a cold east wind and a cloudy sky. The invited guests, nevertheless, had the pleasure of seeing her Majesty, and of showing, by their presence on such an uncomfortable day, that they were very sensible of her kindness. The ladies, it is to be hoped, were not dressed in too light a summer attire; the gentlemen all wore that most tasteless and unbecoming fashionable morning costume, the blue tail coat (not a frock coat, which would do very well) with gilt buttons on it, the grey trousers, white waistcoat, and black cravat, in which no man should appear but on the stage of a theatre where farce is acted. The following Royal visitors arrived, and were received at the garden entrance of the palace by the Vice-Chamberlain, and conducted to her Majesty's tent, near the ornamental water; the Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, and Princess Victoria, the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Grand Duke, Grand Duchess, and Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Prince and Princess Teck. Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, and the other members of the Royal family, conducted by Viscount Sydney (the Lord Chamberlain), and attended by the Duchess of Sutherland (Mistress of the Robes) and the Countess of Caledon (the Lady in Waiting), entered the gardens shortly before five o'clock, and proceeded to her Majesty's tent. The band of the Royal Horse Guards (conducted by Mr. Charles Godfrey) and the band of the Grenadier Guards (conducted by Mr. D. Godfrey) played alternately during breakfast.

THE FARM.

Mowing, which some commenced early in June, is hardly yet general; for the rains, falling in the middle part of the month, kept many back, and even now the more cautious are holding off. In the beginning of the week it was rare to see a field cleared in the home counties; but it was not unfrequent to see the crop cut and much discoloured. Artificial grasses and clovers are thick and good, and in the south-west have been fairly gathered. Throughout the country there seems, however, to be but one opinion—that the hay crop will be fully, if not above, an average. Hoar-frosts and shifting easterly winds have again followed the rains, so that the crops, after making a start, are checked for the want of warmth, and there is no luxuriance. Winter wheat, although in ear, looks in many places pale and sickly, and is running to straw; even in the mildest districts it has not yet bloomed. Spring corn which got set on the heavy lands is still very short, and barley looks badly—if anything, worse than oats. A bad field of beans is scarcely anywhere to be seen, and the air is scented with their full blossoms. Turnips are growing better. Neither stock nor crop has as yet got over the ungenial season, and cattle do not make flesh and thrive, in the midst of plenty of keep, as they have done in former years.

The Royal Agricultural Society's meeting began at Wolverhampton, on Monday last, with the trials of steam-ploughs; and the land has been in fair working condition. Eight entries have been made for the £100 prize, given "to the best combination of machinery for the cultivation of the soil by steam-power." Messrs. Fowler and Howard alone enter double sets, and contest for Lord Vernon's £100 cup. The course for the traction-engine trials is nearly two miles long; and Lord Dunmore's bill, permitting them to travel almost unrestricted on high roads, may be considered law. The stock show commences on the 10th inst. and closes on the 14th, but report runs of few "cracks" coming out, though some good things are spoken of at Towneley and Osberton. The noted prize bull Bolivar died recently of inflammation, but some of his offspring will be exhibited. Business is likely to be brisk, for at the Essex show thirteen American and Canadians were trying to purchase, as well as some Australians, and others are said to be coming over.

The Hants and Berks Society had a very successful meeting at Portsmouth, and a capital show of Down sheep, among which Mr. A. Morrison, of Fonthill, showed some splendid rams, beating Mr. Bennett and Mr. Rawlence. Messrs. Heasman and Mr. Penfold won with Southdowns. The cattle and pigs were almost a repetition of the Guildford show. Mr. W. Nicholson successfully exhibited some large good short-horns, and Lords Chesham and Bolton carried the premiums for Alderneys, in which the district abounds.

The show of cattle at the Norfolk meeting at East Dereham astonished one of the judges; and Lady Pigot, Mr. How, Mr. Catchpole, and Mr. Upson won in shorthorns, the latter taking the Prince of Wales's 10s. cup. The prizes for polls went chiefly to Lord Sondes, Sir W. Jones, Mr. Hammond, and Mr. Brown. The sheep were also good, Lord Sondes and Mr. Colman being the principal winners. The great feature of the show were the nags and cart-horses, which were both numerous and good. Mr. Stebbing's "Norfolk Trotter" won the £15 prize for hackney stallions, and Mr. Welcher's "Honest Tom" for cart-horses. At the dinner Mr. Sewell Read made a great speech concerning the cattle trade and the Privy Council, and how the Act had been carried out in the county. The rinderpest is still raging in France and close to the Belgian frontier, and Mr. Odams has refused to land Dutch cattle at his London wharf.

The highest quotation at the Chichester dinner and wool fair was 17½d. for the Goodwood wool from the Duke of Richmond's flock of about 2000 Southdowns; but 16½d. was the general price for most of the West Sussex and East Hants flocks.

The *Gazette* announces the appointment of Lord Tenterden, late secretary to the British Commissioners at Washington, to the distinction of C.B.; and of Mr. H. E. Bulwer to the Governorship of Labuan.

The late Mr. Patrick Gentleman, of Falkirk, left a sum of money for the erection of an ornamental drinking-fountain in that burgh. When the building of the new Sheriff Court-Houses at the west end of the town had been commenced it was resolved to erect the fountain on the vacant space between the south end of the court-houses and the public road, and last week the fountain was handed over by Baillie Gentleman, as sole executor of his late brother, to Provost Russel and the other magistrates, for behoof of the town.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE BELGIAN SCHOOL.

Although Gallait and Leys, and many other eminent Belgian painters, are not represented in the International Exhibition, although no draught has been made on the works of deceased artists, as elsewhere, yet it is universally admitted that the pictorial display in the Belgian gallery is one of more sustained excellence than that of any other school. Under less unfavourable circumstances the French school would doubtless have been more worthily represented; but with the most fortunate conditions we should have been prepared to witness some public disappointment with contemporary French art.

We have frequently remarked that the French school no longer maintains the relative position which it occupied twenty years ago. It has, we believe, retrograded, whilst other schools have certainly advanced. The great fame of the school in this country derives from the works of Delacroix, Ingres, Flandrin, Horace Vernet, and other deceased masters, rather than from those of living painters; and English critics forget how largely the *éclat* of the Paris salon in recent years has been augmented by Belgian, Dutch, Spanish, Italian, and other foreign contributions—how many of the new reputations made in the French capital must be apportioned to non-French exhibitors.

The Belgian school, on the other hand, has continued to make steady progress. The artistic activity of the Low Countries is, however, not of recent date; it has been a prominent characteristic for four centuries. Bearing in mind the few millions of the population, the artistic productiveness of Belgium and Holland has far surpassed that of the empires on its borders and of the other States of Europe since the Italian school resigned its peerless pre-eminence.

But although the variety of the Low Countries' art is extraordinary, it is less so than its fecundity. The art is various only within certain limits. From first to last, if we exclude the works of Rubens and Vandyke, it has been deficient in the sense of beauty and grace, in sentiment, ideality, sublimity—attributes which were once the glory of the Italian schools. The love of nature—the common nature surrounding the painter—has been predominant. Even now the old boorishness occasionally crops up in naive imitation or rude positiveness of conception; in ugly individualisation and awkwardness of gesture. But, if the taste of the modern Belgian and Dutch painters is sometimes unrefined, it is rarely artificial, theatrical, or prurient, as in too much recent French art. There is a general avoidance of artifices designed to flatter exaggerated dilettante refinement; there is seldom an attempt to pander to a luxurious and corrupt effeminacy or, its frequent concomitant, a feline relish for the horrible. Stevens's boudoir subjects are not palpably drawn from the *demi-monde*; Gallait's decapitated corpses point an historic moral. In short, Belgian and Dutch art is for the most part healthy, honest, and homely.

The Belgian school owes much, doubtless, to its preservation of those technical traditions, derived from its great old masters, and which now place it, as regards command of the material means of painting and as a colourist school, before all others. Technical knowledge is also diffused by the freedom of intercourse which obtains among Belgian—as, indeed, among most foreign—artists. Eminent masters may be found mingling without restraint in the artistic *cercles* with the feeblest students; not as here, living in egotistical and selfish isolation. For these reasons some of the best training attainable is to be had in Antwerp and Brussels; and we are glad to know that many young English students betake themselves where they can learn what there is little possibility of learning elsewhere. There may or may not be a lost secret in the preparation of the amber varnish believed to have been employed by the early Flemish masters, but there is no secret in the method of the modern Belgians. It is, generally speaking, a leading principle with them to paint in the manner which is at once the simplest and most straightforward (though, nevertheless, the most difficult)—mixing hues and tints to match nature and applying them with a full pencil, comparatively "loading" the lights, however, and resorting very sparingly to glazings or scumbleings.

In one particular the contrast between English and Belgian art is most striking. Notwithstanding the glorious past of England, we are totally deficient of a great national school of historical painting like that of Belgium. Is this wholly the fault of Government, or is it our abuse of individual liberty, our dissociating selfishness? Whatever the cause, let us hope that no national calamity, such as that which has overtaken France, may test our patriotism and power of social cohesion!

It is much to be regretted that there are no examples at Kensington of Gallait and Leys, the two leading representative painters of the modern Belgian schools of historical painting. Gallait adopted (like Delacroix) the eclectic principle, and, by painting from the well-selected living model, makes us feel in the presence of living beings capable of historic deeds of heroism. The late Baron Leys imitated Rembrandt in the first instance, but afterwards reproduced the most marked peculiarities of the early Flemish and German masters. His aim in changing his style was to resuscitate the national art in its most distinctive guise, but his aim being reactionary, it was, like our own pre-Raphaelite, and most reactions, carried to excess. The painter resolved that he would as nearly as possible represent subjects of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, actually as painters then living would have represented them. Accordingly, while seeking chronological vraisemblance in every detail and accessory, he also reproduced the most obvious faults of taste, drawing, and perspective of the old painters. All honour to Leys for his patriotic intention, his fertility of design, his knowledge, and research. But the fundamental error underlies his theory of ignoring the fact that living nature admits but of inappreciable change. If immature art depicted men and nature as differing from what we now, with more educated perceptions, know them to be, and know to be truthful representations of them, it was the result of ignorance or incapacity; and to imitate those differences is to be (consciously or unconsciously) at once false to ourselves and false to our subject. Natural fitness as well as good taste further requires noble not ignoble actors in a grand drama; beauty has its legitimate rôle, also, as in nature, and may be sufficiently contrasted by strongly-marked character without resort to mere ugliness.

We have dwelt on the peculiarities of the later works of Leys because his influence has been great, though now declining. Among the pictures here by his pupils are "The Confederates before Margaret of Parma," by F. Vinck, which affords a close, but like all imitations at second hand, a weak reflection of the manner of the master; and two contributions by De Vriendt, the one representing Margaret of Scotland kissing the lips of the dead old bard Alain, the other a family group, in costumes of the fifteenth century, before a richly-decorated church altar presenting their "Offerings to the Virgin." The works of De Vriendt are, however, quite redeemed from the rank of servile copies by his sense of beauty and fine colouring.

To illustrate our position that strongly-individualised character may be introduced in a work of art in ample sufficiency

for all purposes without obtruding mere ugliness, we could have no better example than a large picture by E. Wauters, a young artist of the highest promise, who, in this painting, has produced, to our mind, the finest historical work in the entire exhibition. The subject is Mary of Burgundy entreating the Sheriffs of Ghent to spare the lives of the Burgundian nobles Imbercourt and Hugonet, who, as Ambassadors to Louis XI., had conveyed a letter which proved that the Princess intended to govern by the counsel of these and other Ministers of her father, Charles the Bold, instead of by that of the deputies of the nation. The Princess, draped in black, stands before the tribunal wringing her hands imploringly, her eloquence being seconded by the mute appeal of an aged female attendant. Nothing can be finer than the expressions of these two heads, and equally full of dramatic truth of conception are the contending emotions depicted in the faces of the *échevins*. Assuming an air of austerity, some dare not look at the impassioned countenance of the pleader. One of the Judges has no argument beyond pointing to the document of condemnation; another old man is quite dazed with pity; a younger seems to be inquiring of his fellow if there is no other means of satisfying the popular fury; you feel, nevertheless, that the majority are inflexible—in short, the spectator's sympathies are moved, as though a witness to the actual scene. The grave colouring is as artistic as it is appropriate to the subject. Professor F. Pauwels is another able historical painter, free from antiquarian affectation, represented in this gallery by two pathetic pictures, well composed and painted, of "The Return to Antwerp of Persons Exiled by the Duke of Alva," and "Philippa of Hainault, Wife of Edward III., Gathering the Poor in the Streets of London." The artist has, however, a more important work in the Saxe-Weimar department. M. Slingeneer's large picture, with colossal figures, of "Camoens Shipwrecked" clasping the "Lusiad," which alone he had saved, is a vigorous and learned work, but does not take so firm a hold on the imagination as his "Christian Martyrs," which we engraved from the '62 Exhibition. To Baron Wappers is ascribed the merit of founding (with a picture exhibited in 1830, the year of the revolution which separated Belgium from Holland) the present school of historical painting in Belgium; but the powers of his prime must not be measured by the rather weak sentimentality and tame mannerism of "Charles I. on his Way to the Scaffold."

Passing to figure-subjects not historical, a prominent place is due to the picture, by Portaels, of three ladies, lifesize, seated in the "Box of the Theatre at Pesth," a nobly-expressive work, remarkable also for a depth and richness of tone in accordance with the intended effect of artificial lighting. M. van Lerius has well conceived the modest timidity of his "Lady Godiva," as she hesitates on the steps before quitting her grasp of the portière that partially conceals her nude figure; and the modelling of the torso and limbs is consummately careful. In another highly-elaborated picture a dark Venetian beauty, in an amber satin robe, sits, with an expression of jealous vexation, in the angle of a balcony overlooking a canal, where, in a gondola, a gallant is chatting with his favoured one. In both works, however, admiration is excited by the thoroughness and masterly finish of the workmanship, rather than sympathy awakened by evidences of rare artistic feeling. Alfred Stevens, the eminent genre painter, is best, though not adequately, represented in a picture of a painter (the artist himself) in his atelier with a female model preparing to pose. As in other works by the same, the face of the principal figure is the least admirable portion. But the painting of the furniture and bric-à-brac of the studio attains not merely near to illusion (which alone would be almost valueless), but has the suggestiveness of still more subtle beauties of colour and effect existing in all nature which constitutes the highest quality of artistic imitation, and renders such painting independent of "subject" in the ordinary sense. Among other excellent painters to be included in this class are Robert, whose droll picture of monks at "Rehearsal" we are engraving; Bource, "Sad News,"—a touching, admirably-treated picture of two fishermen breaking the news of the death of the bread-winner to a poor family; Dillens—two humorous pictures, one of the carousing and junketing at a village kermesse in Zealand, where the women still wear those curiously-hideous metal plates on the forehead which date from the Spanish occupation; the other of the cajoleries practised in "Recruiting;" Baugnet—a gipsy fortune-telling scene and "Dream after the Ball," both noticeable for delicate finished workmanship; Gerard—"Punch," with brilliant sunlight effect; De Bruyker—"White Slave," a boy-conscript parting from his family; and Hennebeque—"Field Labourers—A Recollection of Italy," painted in a rather opaque French manner. Professor Verlat's "Virgin, Child, and St. John" we have already engraved and reviewed, together with the various other works which this most versatile of painters contributes to different sections of the exhibition.

The Belgian gallery is also rich in landscape. Lamorinière's "Near Hastière—Autumn" is, in our opinion, the most original and artistic landscape in the exhibition. Its vigorous colour, truth of effect, and simple yet complete execution are alike admirable. The sun has just sunk, and a rich autumnal afterglow pervades earth and sky. Against the mellow luminousness of the latter, the horizon, consisting of a small hill crested with trees and a village, is relieved with perfect truth of tone. "Ponds near Ostendrecht" is painted in an entirely different, cold, silvery key; but, although original, is less happy. Van Luppen's "Prayon, near Liège" is a large landscape of conspicuous merit; the greens are, however, somewhat too positive and monotonous, and the picture will not compare with the remarkable work by this artist lately exhibited at the New British Institution. There are also capital landscapes by De Schampeler, a view on the Meuse "Between Moordyk and Dordrecht;" Fourmois, "The Pool;" A. Kindermans, "A Rapid on the Lesse;" and Roffiaen, Alpine scenes. The marine pieces by Clays, "Coast of England" and "Calm on the Scheldt," are, if slightly conventional in their broad handling, full of air, and light, and suggestive truth to nature.

Animal-painting has long been a branch of art in which the Low Countries painters have specially excelled. There are several fine samples here beside the vigorous works of Verlat. The best cattle-piece in the exhibition we hold to be a group by De Haas, entitled "Siesta on the Shore of the North Sea." Never were cattle painted with greater force, fidelity, and spirit. The texture and colour of the creatures' hides and the solidity of the modelling—so well foiled by the grey, flat, and negative background—are quite marvellous. Though less forcibly realistic, there is considerable merit in E. T. Shaggeny's "Flock of Sheep on the Downs;" Montigny's "Winter," a team of horses under a pelting sky, reminding one of Peter Graham's "Rainy Day" in the Academy; F. Cogen's "Sunset" with cattle; the horses of Van Kuyche; and several pictures of dogs.

Lastly, architectural painting finds admirable representatives in Stroobant, Van Moor, and Bossuet, all of whose town views are eminently noteworthy for solidity of execution and strength of effect.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF KINGSTON.

The Right Hon. Robert Edward King, seventh Earl of Kingston, Viscount Kingsborough, Viscount Lorton, Baron Kingston and Erris, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet of that kingdom, whose death is just announced, was born Oct. 18, 1831, the son of Robert, second Viscount Lorton, who succeeded to the earldom at the death of his cousin James, fifth Earl, Sept. 8, 1869. It is a remarkable fact that within little more than four years there have been no less than five Earls of Kingston in succession. The nobleman whose death we record succeeded his father Oct. 16, 1869. He married, July 18, 1854, the Hon. Augusta Chichester, daughter of Arthur, first Lord Templemore, by whom he leaves an only child, Lady Blanche Sybil King, born Jan. 26, 1862.

MR. GROTE.

George Grote, F.R.S., D.C.L., Vice-Chancellor of the London University, a trustee of the British Museum, member of the Institute of France, and of various foreign Royal academies, died on the 18th ult., at his residence, 12, Savile-row. This distinguished writer was born Nov. 17, 1794, the eldest son of the late George Grote, Esq., of Badgmoor, Oxfordshire, a banker of the city of London, by Selina Mary, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Peckwell. He received his education at the Charterhouse, and at an early age entered his father's banking establishment. His great work, "The History of Greece," is appreciated not only at home, but in foreign countries. His Parliamentary career (as M.P. for London, 1832 to 1841) is chiefly remembered for his advocacy of the ballot. Mr. Grote married, in 1820, Harriet, second daughter of Thomas Lewin, Esq., of The Hollies, Kent, by Mary, his wife, daughter of General John Hale of Guisborough. By this lady, authoress of the "Life of Ary Scheffer," and other works, he leaves no surviving issue. The family of Grote, of Livonian origin, was established in England about the year 1740 by Andrew Grote, who acquired estates in Oxfordshire by his marriage with a Miss Adams. The remains of the late Mr. Grote were, on Saturday last, deposited in Westminster Abbey. The spot selected for the grave was in Poets' Corner, at the foot of the monument to Garrick, and close to those of Camden, the historian, and Dr. Johnson. Many distinguished writers, orators, and public men were present at the funeral.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BLOMEFIELD.

George Blomefield, Esq., of Necton Hall, in the county of Norfolk, J.P. and D.L., Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, died, at his seat near Swaffham, on the 18th ult., aged seventy-three. He was the fourth son of William Mason, Esq., of Necton Hall, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and heiress of the Rev. Paul Colombine, D.D., Rector of Plumstead Parva, and grandson of William Mason, of Necton Hall, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Francis Blomefield, nephew of the Rev. Francis Blomefield, the historian of Norfolk. He was educated at Eton; served in the 3rd Dragoons, 72nd Highlanders, and 7th Hussars; and was a retired Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. He assumed the surname of Blomefield in 1833, and succeeded to the Necton estate at the death of his brother, William Mason, Esq., Dec. 2, 1865.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending June 24:—

In London 1938 births and 1296 deaths were registered. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 236, and the deaths 49, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. Zymotic diseases caused 393 deaths last week, including 232 from smallpox (8 less than in the preceding week), 27 from measles, 24 from scarlet fever, 3 from diphtheria, 33 from whooping-cough, 22 from different forms of fever (of which 6 were certified as typhus, 9 as enteric or typhoid, and 7 as simple continued fever), and 20 from diarrhoea. Thus to the seven principal diseases of this class 361 deaths were referred last week, against 393 and 362 in the two preceding weeks. The fatal cases of smallpox showed an increase in the west and south of London, while they had declined in each of the other groups of districts. To different forms of violence 58 deaths were referred last week. Of these 44 were accidental, including 14 from fractures and contusions, 7 from burns and scalds, 12 from drowning, 9 from suffocation, of which 7 were infants. The deaths of 3 children resulted from being run over by vehicles in the streets. During the week 8 deaths from suicide were registered, of which 3 were by drowning and 3 by hanging.

During the week 5017 births and 3189 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom. The aggregate mortality last week was at the rate of 23 deaths annually in every 1000 of the present estimated population. In Edinburgh the annual rate of mortality from all causes last week was 37 per 1000 persons living; in Glasgow, 33 per 1000; and in Dublin, 18.

The Poor-Law Board return for April shows that at the beginning of that month the number of persons in receipt of relief from the rates in England was 4.7 per cent less than at the corresponding period of 1870, but at the end of the month the decrease in comparison with 1870 was only 2 per cent. With the exception of London, the south-midland and southern divisions show a small increase of pauperism.

The controversy as to the right of Earl Spencer, as lord of the manor, to inclose Wimbledon-common, has been settled amicably, and, after an expenditure of £3000 in law proceedings, the common is to be preserved for the benefit of those having pasture and common rights, and a portion is to be appropriated as a public recreation-ground. The dispute in reference to the waste at Wandsworth between the ratepayers and the lord of the manor is also amicably arranged, and no further encroachment on the common rights will be made. Tooting-common is to be laid out in an ornamental form and converted into a public park. Notices have been served upon the agents and solicitors of Lord Cowley, intimating that the Corporation intend to test his Lordship's right to inclose a portion of Epping Forest.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. W. L.—As a rule, we cannot reply to questions by post. Mr. Morphy, we believe, is still alive.
H. TIVNDELL.—They shall have immediate attention.
R. C. DOYLE.—We mentioned where chess diagrams could be got only a fortnight ago. H. C. DOYLE.—The move in question and every other feasible one in Evans's Gambit has been exhaustively analysed of late years. Consult the German "Handbuch" of Der Laza, the English handbook "Chess Praxis," or the two German chess magazines, and you will find that everything you can say on the opening has been anticipated.
H. WHITTEN.—It shall be reported on in our next.
D. CLARK.—They are both too easy.
E. K., ADEWIP; A. K., WOODFORD.—All contributions intended for insertion must be accompanied by the sender's name and address.
A. YOUNG COMPOSER.—B. E. S. and others.—By blots sent up for examination should be on diagrams, and not be legibly written and numbered, and should invariably have the author's name over the diagram. It is useless to send us a problem on one paper and the composer's name on another.
THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1425 has been received from H. T. B.—Nixon—E. L.—Gordon—B. S. and Cox—Ernest—Philo S.—S. P. Q. B., of Bruges—A. Z.—1871—Randolph—E. T. F.—J. N.—H. E. S.—P. R.—G. W.—M. C. Heywood—L. T. V.—T. Bruce Gerard—P. F.—A. O. Dublin—J. W., Canterbury—C. G. M., Dundee—F. M. P., of Dublin—E. P., of Lyons—Dorevau—A. P. C. Kup—D. D.—I. Sowden—Bernard Ward—E. I., Bedford—Trials—Fabrice—R. Massy—Hersfeld—I. Robert A., Edmonton—L. B., of Kensington—Llanigon—Hay—R. B. Seale—and S. R. Ward.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1426.

WHITE. 1. B takes Q P 2. B to K R 2nd

BLACK. P to Kt 4th P takes R

WHITE. 3. B gives Mate.

BLACK.

PROBLEM No. 1427.
By Mr. I. PHENIX.

BLACK.

WHITE.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

THE MATCH BETWEEN THE EAST AND WEST OF SCOTLAND.
The following is one of the Games played at the great Chess Meeting in Edinburgh.—(Irregular Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. Nimmo).	WHITE (Mr. Hunter.)	BLACK (Mr. Nimmo).	WHITE (Mr. Hunter.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to K B 4th	27.	K to B 2nd
2. P to Q B 4th	P to K 3rd	28. R to Q B sq	Q takes K B P
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	29. R to Q B 7th (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
4. Kt to K B 3rd	B to K 2nd	30. Q takes K P (ch)	K to R 4th
5. P to K 3rd	Castles	31. P takes R	Q takes K Kt P
6. B to K 2nd	P to Q Kt 3rd	32. Q takes P (ch)	K to R 3rd
7. Castles	P to Q B 3rd	33. Q to K 6th (ch)	
8. B to Q 2nd	B to Q Kt 2nd		
9. P to Q R 3rd	P to Q 4th		
10. Kt to K 5th	P to Q B 4th		
11. P takes Q P	Q B P takes Q P		
12. K P takes P	Kt takes P		
13. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt		
14. P to K B 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd		
15. B to Q B 3rd	Kt takes Kt		
16. Q P takes Kt	B to Q Kt 4th (ch)		
17. K to R sq	Q to K R 5th		
18. B to K B 3rd	Q R to Q sq		
19. B takes B	R takes B		
20. Q to K B 3rd	K R to K 3rd		
21. B to K sq	Q to K R 3rd		
22. P to Q Kt 4th	R to Q 6th		
23. Q to Q Kt 7th	B to K 6th		

Mr. Hunter has now a marked superiority of position.

24. B to K Kt 3rd B to Q 5th

25. Q R to Q sq R takes B

26. R takes B R takes R

27. Q to Q B 8th (ch)

If he had played Q to K 7th, the reply would have been Q to K R 4th.

CHESS IN DUNDEE.

A brilliant Skirmish between Mr. ROSENTHAL and Mr. WALKER.
(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. R.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Mr. R.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. Kt to K B 6th (ch)	
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd		
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th		
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P		
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th		
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P		
7. Castles	P to Q 3rd		
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd		
9. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q R 4th		
10. B to K Kt 5th	Q to Q 2nd		
11. B to Q 3rd	Kt to K 2nd		
12. P to K 5th	Castles		
13. Kt to K 4th	P to Q 4th		

The terminating moves of Mr. Rosenthal are very elegant.

14. P takes Kt

15. B to K B 6th, R to Q sq taking P

If he had played Kt to K Kt 3rd, White would have answered with Q to Q 2nd, and won easily.

16. Kt to K Kt 5th Kt to K Kt 3rd

17. Q to K R 5th K to B sq

18. Q takes P K to K sq

19. B takes Kt Resigns.

THE MATCH BETWEEN YORKSHIRE AND LANCASHIRE.
Another Game in this Encounter.—(French Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. Watkinson, Yorkshire.)	BLACK (Mr. Burn, Lancashire.)	WHITE (Mr. Watkinson, Yorkshire.)	BLACK (Mr. Burn, Lancashire.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	12. Kt to K R 4th	B takes Kt
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	13. B P takes B	Kt to K 5th
3. P takes P	P takes P	14. B takes Kt	R takes B
4. B to Q 3rd	B to Q 3rd	15. Kt to K B 3rd	K R to K sq
5. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K 3rd	16. Q R to K sq	Q to K 2nd
6. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	17. B to K B 2nd	B takes Kt
7. Castles	Castles	18. P takes B	R to K 7th!
8. B to K 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd		
9. Kt to K 2nd	Q to Q 2nd		
10. Kt to K Kt 3rd	Q R to K sq		
11. Q to Q 2nd	B to K 5th		

This was an oversight, and unworthy of so good a player.

19. R takes R Q takes R

20. R to K sq Resigns.

MATCH BETWEEN THE CITY OF LONDON AND WESTMINSTER CHESS CLUBS.—A match between these clubs was played, at the Caledonian Hotel, on the 23rd ult., which resulted in a victory for the former by a majority of five games. The conditions of the tourney were that twenty players should be chosen from each club and paired according to their strength, each pair to play one game. The final score was:

	City of London Club	Westminster	Drawn	Games.
	10
	5
	4

This contest cannot be regarded as a satisfactory test of the relative strength of the two clubs, inasmuch as several of the best players on both sides were, unfortunately, absent; but a return match is talked of, in which it is expected that the chief players in each club will take part.

From a statement issued by Mr. Livesey, chief accountant to the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, it appears that the total number of vessels which used the Mersey during the year ending Saturday last was 20,121, of an aggregate tonnage of 6,131,745. These latter figures are nearly half a million tons in excess of the previous year.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of her Imperial Highness Princess Letizia Bonaparte, lately residing at Viterbo, in Italy, daughter of the late Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino, and relict of the Right Honourable Sir Thomas Wyse, K.C.B., formerly a Minister of the British Cabinet, M.P. for Tipperary and Waterford, and Deputy Lieutenant of Queen's County, was proved in her Majesty's Court of Probate, on the 19th ult., by Signor Dominico Falcioni, the sole executor. The personal property in England was sworn under £4000. The will is translated from the Italian, and bears date May 18, 1866. Her Imperial Highness was a native of Milan, and was married, in 1821, to Sir Thomas Wyse, by whom she leaves a family. Her death occurred on March 13 last, at 10, Piazza Santo Spirito, outside the Gate of Florence, formerly a Roman State, but now of the Kingdom of Italy. She has bequeathed her jewellery and other personal ornaments to her daughter Adelina; but her brilliant universal legatee and heir. She also leaves pecuniary and specific bequests to her sons Napoleon and Guglielmo, and her daughter Maria. The will is signed Princess Letizia Bonaparte Wyse.

The will of Ralph Radcliffe Whitehead, Esq., late of Amberley Court, near Stroud, Gloucestershire, and Rock House, Lynmouth, Devon, was proved, in London, under £180,000 personalty, by Rebecca Whitehead, his relict; John Dicken Whitehead, Esq., his brother; and the Rev. W. Yalden Thomson, the joint acting executors. The will is dated November, 1870, and a codicil March 11, 1871; and the testator died, on the 31st of the same month, at The Mall, Clifton, near Bristol. He leaves to each of his executors, for their trouble, a legacy of £100; to his wife an immediate legacy of £1000, and an annuity of £4000 beyond all other provision. The presentation plate he leaves to be held and retained as heirlooms in the family. He has left handsome bequests to his nephews and nieces, and liberal legacies to Mr. W. W. Thomson and others, and to his servants. He appoints his three nephews—Ralph R. Whitehead, Wyatt W. Turner, and Richard Turner, jun.—residuary legatees of his personal estate, and has left amongst the two first-named nephews his freehold estates.

The will of the Rev. William George Sawyer, of Old Dalby Hall, Leicester, and of Leamington Hastings, Warwickshire, dated July 26, 1870, was proved in the London court on the 12th ult., under £60,000 personalty, and contains the following charitable bequests, viz.:—To the Bible Society, Church Missionary Society, Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, London City Mission, Female Naval School (Isleworth), Infant Orphan Asylum (Wanstead), Governesses' Benevolent Institution, Religious Tract Society, Pastoral Aid Society, and the Leicester Infirmary, £500 each; and to the Nottingham Infirmary £200, all free of duty.

THE SCOTT CENTENARY.

A committee, consisting of a large number of noblemen and gentlemen of Scotland and other parts of the kingdom, was some time ago appointed to carry out the celebration of the centenary of Sir Walter Scott, on Wednesday, Aug. 9 next, in Edinburgh, the place of his birth, under the presidency of the Duke of Buccleuch.

The committee state that they have the strongest desire that the Scott Centenary should be celebrated by all classes of his countrymen, and they are glad to state that the movement which they have had the honour to originate has extended to the United States of America. While the committee will rejoice in the success of every local celebration, it has been their aim from the first to make the celebration in the capital worthy of the man, the metropolis, and the nation, and to carry it through in a truly national spirit, and there is every prospect that their efforts will be crowned with success. Invitations have been addressed to the most distinguished ladies and gentlemen of the country, and in many instances these have been accepted.

An exhibition of paintings and relics of Sir Walter Scott, under the special patronage of the Queen, will be open from July 15 till Aug. 12 inclusive; a public meeting will be held on Aug. 10 with the view of establishing a national foundation bearing the name of Scott for the cultivation of the literature of our country; and on the evening of that day a Waverley performance will take place at the Theatre Royal under the patronage of the committee.

Mr. T. Usher, the secretary, will be glad to communicate with any persons who feel an interest in the subject and are disposed to assist.

A meeting of the London committee was held at the rooms of the Inventors' Institute, 21, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, on Monday—Mr. Charles Mackay, L.L.D., in the chair. Dr. Ramsay, of Inveresk, reported from the Waverley Costume Ball Committee that the Prince of Wales had signified his intention to be present at the ball to be held at Willis's Rooms on July 6, and that it was confidently expected that the Princess of Wales would likewise honour the assembly with her presence. He further stated that the Duchess of Buccleuch was taking a great interest in furthering the arrangements, whilst the Marquis of Huntly had agreed to act as honorary treasurer.

An account for subscriptions for the completion of the Edinburgh Scott Monument has been opened under the designation of the "Scott Monument Fund," at the National Bank, Charing-cross.

Upwards of 2000 of the clergy of the Irish Church have elected to accept a commutation of their incomes.

Mlle. Carlotta Patti arrived at Plymouth, on Sunday, on board the steamer Nile, from the West Indies.

Mr. John Freeland, of Nice, has, in addition to former large contributions to the scientific and charitable institutions of Glasgow, given the following donations:—University of Glasgow, £3000; Anderson's University, £5000; Royal Infirmary, £5000.

The Rev. Professor Kirk, Evangelical Union minister of Brighton-street Chapel, Edinburgh, was on Thursday week presented with a purse of £800, and at the same time a silver salver was given to his wife. The presentation took place in the Queen-street Hall, the chair being occupied by Councillor Simpson, Glasgow. Addresses were made by Bailie Lewis, Edinburgh, and by the Rev. Fergus Ferguson, and Mr. Jabez Walker, Glasgow.

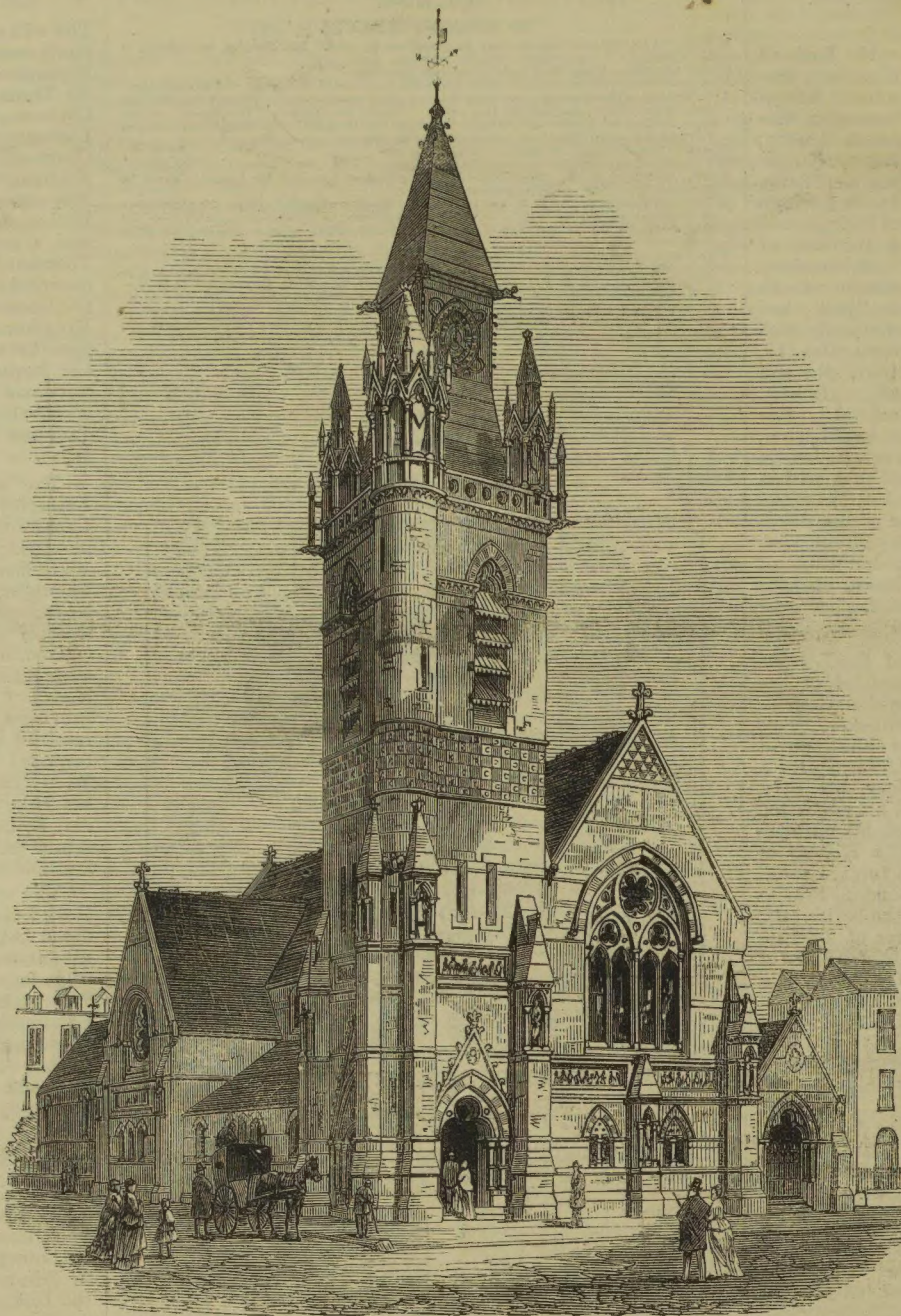
The Educational Department having re-arranged the districts of her Majesty's inspectors throughout England and Wales, have published in the *London Gazette* a list showing—1, the new distribution of the inspectors' districts; 2, the inspector in charge of each district, with his address; 3, the persons appointed under the 71st section of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, as inspectors of returns, and who will also be employed as acting inspectors, pursuant to the 9th article of the Code of 1871.

THE SMITHFIELD MARTYRS' MEMORIAL CHURCH.

This building was consecrated on Thursday. It stands in St. John-street-road, a little to the north of Smithfield. The style of architecture is Early Gothic, from the designs of Mr. E. L. Blackburne, F.S.A. Outside the building are placed seventeen statues of the English Protestant martyrs and five bas-reliefs of scenes of martyrdom, with medallions of Tyndal, Wycliffe, and others. The interior will afford sitting accommodation for about 1000 persons, and half the seats are to be free. There are no galleries. Round the walls are ornamental scrolls, on which are recorded the names, accusations, dates of death, and memorable words of the sixty-six persons who were burnt in Smithfield for their religion, under the reigns of the House of Lancaster and House of Tudor, commencing with William Sautre, who suffered in 1400, and finishing with Roger Holland, who was burnt on June 27, 1558. The church is situated in the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, which has hitherto had but one parish church for a population of more than 25,000 inhabitants. The foundation-stone of this new church was laid by the Earl of Shaftesbury. The new district contains a population of about 8000, mostly of the working classes and many very poor. The new church has been built at a cost of £8000, to which the Bishop of London's Fund has contributed £1500, the Incorporated Church Building Society, £100, and the London Diocesan Church Building Society, £100. The remainder has been raised by voluntary subscription, through the agency of the committee. The Vicar-designate of the new church is the Rev. B. Oswald Sharp.

THE SOUTHSEA BATHS AND ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

This new seaside town, which has arisen, within the last twenty years, on the shore close to Portsmouth, and facing the Isle of Wight, is providing better accommodation for its visitors than many of the older English watering-places can yet afford. It now possesses an "establishment" like those of Dieppe and Boulogne, combining the most convenient and comfortable arrangements for open-air sea bathing, with halls of public entertainment, concert-rooms, or assembly-rooms. The building represented by our illustration has been erected, for a joint-stock company, by the contractors, Messrs. Neave and Fry, from the designs of Messrs. Davis and Emanuel, the architects, Finsbury-circus, London. The materials of the building are chiefly wood and plaster, or



THE SMITHFIELD MARTYRS' MEMORIAL CHURCH.

Rough cast, like some of the ancient English domestic architecture, that of the half-timber houses, at the beginning of the Tudor period, many examples of which may still be seen in Cheshire. The site is close to the pier and harbour; it has nearly 540 ft. frontage to the sea, and is about 130 ft. deep. This land is the property of the War Department, and is leased by it to the company at a yearly rental of £100 on a seventy-five years' term. The property under this lease also includes some 1000 ft. of foreshore, in front of and next to the building, which is to be used for sea-bathing from machines. The block of building is altogether 320 ft. in length, 80 ft. deep in the centre, and 42 ft. deep at each end. At one end is the assembly-room, 80 ft. long and 40 ft. wide, with a pay clerk's or ticket office and gentlemen's cloak-room. A flight of steps leads to a minstrels' gallery at one end of the assembly-room, and a ladies' cloak-room and lavatory are on the upper floor. At the other end is the gentlemen's swimming bath, having a water surface of 70 ft. by 30 ft., and thirty dressing boxes. Above this swimming-bath are the gentlemen's private baths, of hot and cold sea and fresh waters, thirteen in number, with the usual offices. The centre of the entire buildings is occupied by a second swimming-bath for the use of ladies, with seventeen dressing-boxes. On the upper floor are the nine private ladies' baths of hot and cold sea and fresh waters, with offices. Between this central block and the assembly room are smoking, supper, and billiard rooms, performers' retiring-rooms, and waiters' serving apartments; on the other side are the kitchens, apartments for the manager, and the ticket-office for the bath department. The further end of the site is appropriated to the substantial brick buildings for the engine and boiler house, furnace flue, water tower, laundry, and engineer's apartments; and a spare plot of land is reserved for a yard for the bathing-machines to be hauled up and stored here in the winter season. On the sea side of the buildings is a gravel walk more than 320 ft. in length, with a shelter-house at each end. From this raised terrace there are fine views of Spithead, the Isle of Wight, Gosport, and Portsmouth Harbour. On the land side will be the shrubbery, garden, and croquet grounds, with views of the town of Portsmouth and of Southsea-common. This common is the parade-ground for the troops of the South-Western Military District, and reviews are frequently held there. From the balconies around each of the lofty end towers, these military spectacles can be seen to great advantage.



NEW BATHS AND ASSEMBLY-ROOMS AT SOUTHSEA.